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BAKER BROS. CO.

INCORPORATED

Fort Worth, Texas

1910



EUCALYPTUS TIMBER PLANTATION

Trees. Plants. Seeds



GATES AJAR

See Cut-Flower Department, pages 34 to 36, for Cut-Flowers, Wedding Flowers, Brides' Bouquets, Funeral Designs, and Holiday Goods.



Catalogue for 1910



THE drought of 1909 was more severe and extended over a greater area than any since 1886. Nurserymen, as well as farmers, have suffered severely. But, in some respects, the drought has been a benefit to us. It has demonstrated what kinds of trees, shrubs, roses, evergreens, perennials, etc., are best suited to withstand such extremes of heat and drought. Some trees have made a normal growth, while others, under the same conditions, have been burnt up, and others have barely held their own. Last season we experimented with more new trees, shrubs, etc., than ever before. Many did not grow at all, while a few have proved of great value.

Our fruit trees were on a new piece of rich land and have made good growth, and some of our shade trees were planted in a field that seemed to be sub-irrigated and held moisture all the season. In this field some of the Carolina Poplars grew from cuttings 8 to 10 feet, and Umbrella Chinias 6 feet from the tiny seedlings transplanted last March. Our older shade trees have not suffered, as they already had good growth and were well established in the ground. The growth they have made this season has been well matured and the trees will bear transplanting better than those that have grown too rapidly and have soft, sappy wood.

The list we offer this season is more valuable than that in former Catalogues. We have eliminated many tender kinds and added many new things that have proved themselves of special hardiness.

The stringent inspection laws of Texas and Oklahoma will have the effect of keeping down disease and injurious insect pests if purchasers will be careful not to buy any bill of trees unless accompanied by a copy of the certificate of inspection. If this is done, the local dealer who buys up cheap stock anywhere will be driven out of business.

Our Nursery was subjected to a very rigid inspection this season, and we are proud to show a clean bill of health. We also have a special permit to ship into Oklahoma, where our business is increasing rapidly.

We advise our friends to send in their orders early, before the assortment is broken. Toward the close of the season we cannot always furnish everything quoted in this Catalogue, but if the order is given early we will set the goods aside and hold them for late shipment if desired. Parties desiring to set out large orchards should correspond with us and get our special prices.

ABOUT SHIPPING, ETC.

Nursery Stock should be shipped by express. Large orders may go by freight, but, as we get specially low rates from the express companies, it is almost as cheap and much quicker and safer to ship in this way.

Seeds in packets by mail, in bulk by express. **Plants** by mail or express. Small orders for plants may be safely sent by mail. This is the best way for post-offices not on the railroad. Whenever it is convenient to do so, it is much better to have plants sent by express. We can send larger plants, better packed, and with dirt on the roots, and they are usually delivered much quicker and safer by express than by mail. That our customers may have these advantages without any additional expense,

We will deliver by express, charges prepaid, to any railroad town in Texas and Oklahoma, all orders for trees and plants amounting to \$5 or more.

To receive this advantage, cash must, in all cases, accompany the order.

This liberal offer does not apply to plants in pots, hanging-baskets, balled, etc., nor when plants and trees are included in the same order. It must be at least \$5 worth of trees, or at least \$5 worth of plants, as they must be packed separately. Nor does it apply to seeds and bulbs. In no case do we pay the express charges where special prices are quoted by letter, unless we should so agree in the letter. Some of our friends have so misunderstood these conditions as to expect us to prepay express charges on potatoes, corn and other heavy articles.

TERMS, Cash with Order. We decline to ship C. O. D. unless a partial remittance be made with the order.

Prices in this Catalogue abrogate all previous quotations.

Please remember to write your name, post-office and state distinctly. If you should fail to hear from us within a week, please write us again, as we sometimes get orders from people who forget to sign their names or give their post-offices.

Remittances should be made by Express or Post-Office Money Order, or by Draft on Fort Worth. If checks on local banks are used, please add 10 cents to 25 cents extra to pay for collection.

CHEAP EXPRESS RATES

While we ship thousands of plants by mail, and can do it as well, perhaps, as any firm, we would strongly urge all our customers living on the railroad in Texas or Oklahoma to have their plants shipped by express. As above stated, we can send larger and better plants, etc. Another advantage is that the express companies have allowed a reduction of 20 per cent, so that the cost of shipping is small—not often over 25 or 30 cents. That the purchaser shall not lose this entirely, we always send enough plants gratis to pay the charges. As has been our custom, we prepay the charges on all orders of \$5 and over.

If plants perish in transit, the loss is ours. Sometimes, by unavoidable accidents, plants perish on the road. If promptly notified of the fact by return mail, with a list of the respective plants sent by us, we will duplicate them at once. We always try to do even better than we promise or than fair dealing requires. Our prosperity depends upon your receiving satisfaction.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

We guarantee plants and trees to reach their destination in a live, growing condition; but when we have done this our responsibility ceases, because we know that, if they receive proper care, they will grow. Many plants die from careless treatment and neglect; in such cases, we cannot and should not be expected to replace them.

OUR GUARANTEE. We give no guarantee with our seeds. We warrant our plants and trees to be true to name and to be delivered in good condition. When we plant trees and charge additional, we guarantee them to make a start to grow. The money is due as soon as the work is done, and we replace, the next season, only such trees as failed to make a start. This guarantee applies only to fruit trees and shade trees, and not to ornamentals or other stock. We exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, but we do not give any warranty, express or implied. Any and all goods are sold upon the express condition and understanding that in case any of them prove untrue to label, unhealthy, or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods. If the goods are not accepted on these conditions, they must be returned at once, and money will be refunded.

REFERENCES. American National Bank, the commercial agencies, or any other business firm in the city.

NO AGENTS. We have no traveling agents, and any one representing himself as such does so without authority. We have been greatly annoyed by men—and especially by one man of our own name—who pretend to be selling our goods. They usually order a few trees or plants from us, as any one may, and then buy a lot of inferior stock from other nurseries, which they deliver as ours, showing the shipping-tag as addressed to them from us. We warn our customers against such people. Of course this does not apply to persons who wish to raise clubs among their own friends.

CAUTION. We wish our customers would, in every case, keep a copy of their orders, and verify them on arrival of plants; this will prevent mistakes as to what they thought they ordered, but which was never written upon their order sheet. If not too much trouble, please drop us a card on arrival of the goods. We are glad to know when you are pleased, and we wish to know of any dissatisfaction, that we may make it right.

ERRORS. We make them—so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them, if you will write to us. Try to write us good-naturedly; but, if you cannot, then write anyhow. Do not let an error pass or complain to your neighbor about it; he cannot correct it. We want an early opportunity to make right any of our mistakes that may occur.

INVITATION. *We are always glad to have our out-of-town friends visit our Office and Seed Store, 1013 Houston street, or our Nursery and Greenhouses at Riverside, one and three-quarter miles east of the courthouse. We have a telephone at each place, and, for people living within fifty miles of Fort Worth, this is often the most satisfactory way of ordering.*

PHONES
No. 23 Office and Seed Store, 1013 Houston St.
19 Nursery and Greenhouse, Riverside
1578 Residence of Manager
3384 Residence of Manager of Cut-Flower Department

BAKER BROS. CO., Inc.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Choice Fruit Trees for Texas

PLANTING DIRECTIONS. The soil should be thoroughly plowed, the deeper the better. Dig large holes so that the tree-roots will not be cramped; set the trees a little deeper in the ground than they grew in the nursery, and fill in the holes with good, rich soil, but no manure. When the roots are covered with earth, pour in a bucketful of water, and when this has disappeared, fill the holes, pressing the earth firmly with the foot and leaving it, when finished, lower next to the tree, that the water during showers may gather in toward the roots of the tree or plant. When trees are received, keep the roots covered with something moist till you are ready to plant them. Do not fail to cut off at least half of last year's growth.

CARE OF TREES. The one chief thing that we wish to urge upon our friends is to cultivate their trees. More failures occur from the lack of cultivation than from all other causes together. You may just as well expect to raise good corn or cotton without cultivation as good fruit. It is plowing and hoeing your trees need, and not so much rain. Of the hundreds of thousands of trees we have grown, we have never watered one, and yet we always have good trees. It is well to cultivate some small crop in your orchard,—melons, vegetables, sweet potatoes, or even cotton, but not corn; and never, on any account, sow oats, wheat, etc., among your trees, as is often done by planters anxious to utilize every inch of land.

PEACHES

We have made a close study of Peaches for Texas for more than twenty years, and so feel confident, in offering the following list, that it contains the cream of the hundreds of varieties now grown. Still, improvements are being made every year, and it is necessary to test new varieties as they are offered. This is one of the duties of the nurseryman,—to test all and recommend only such varieties as have special merit. The average planter, however, is not willing to wait two or three years before planting some valuable novelty he has heard of, but wishes to do a little testing himself. For this reason we offer below, and all through our Catalogue, some trees that we have not tested, but which we believe are decided acquisitions. The descriptions, of course, are borrowed, but, in most cases, are those given by the originators. In ordinary soil, set the trees 16 to 20 feet apart each way.

New Peaches of Special Merit

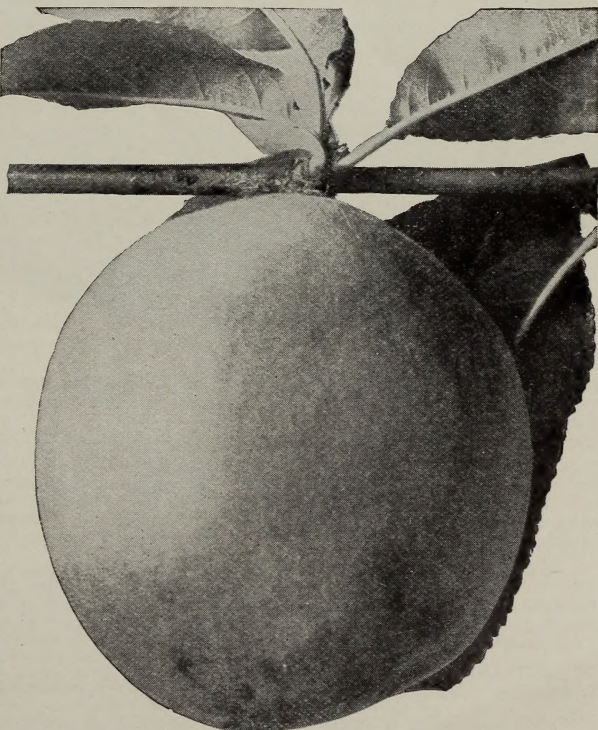
DR. BURTON. The most profitable market Peach in this section has been the Mamie Ross, and now we have in Dr. Burton what is claimed to be an improvement on that magnificent variety. Very similar to Mamie Ross in vigor, certainty and abundance of bearing; has large flowers. Much superior to Mamie Ross and ripens about one week earlier. It is a perfect freestone, of rather large size than Mamie Ross, of same shape, with smaller seed, much firmer and more color, and quality of the finest; the best and handsomest Peach of its season. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

MUNSON'S FREE. Selected variety among several hundred Elberta seedlings grown from selected seed. The fruit is larger than Elberta; more highly colored, more oblong and of better quality; flesh yellow. More prolific and hardy in bearing. Ripens about a week later than Elberta. Very firm; fine for shipping. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

REX. A seedling of Elberta, ripening about a month later. This variety in size, color of skin and flesh is very much like Elberta. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

GOVERNOR LANHAM. The Governor Lanham is proving to be an exceptionally fine Peach and promises to take a leading place among the standard sorts. Mr. Ramsey, the introducer, says of it: "This is one of the most beautiful and one of the very largest Peaches I have ever seen. The trees bear full of extra-large Peaches when only two years old. They are as large as the very largest Elberta, and the yellow and red are even brighter than the shadings on the Elberta. It ripens with Elberta, but is a cling, and the yellow flesh is very firm, and will ship to any market. I have never taken greater pleasure in introducing any new fruit." 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

MAYFLOWER. The introducers of the Mayflower claim that in a four-years' test, it has uniformly been nearly a full week earlier than the Sneed, heretofore the earliest Peach known. In addition, it is a red Peach,—red all over. Also, the tree is a strong, upright grower, and a very prolific bearer; in fact, it is inclined to bear too heavily, and the fruit should be thinned out. The fruit is firm and hence ships well. It sold at \$3.50 per crate last season. The Mayflower is a novelty well worth trying. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



MUNSON'S FREE PEACH

About fourteen years ago I bought a bill of fruit trees from you of your selection. I was at Godley then, and I had the best variety of fruit trees in the county, so said by every one. B. F. GLENN, Cleburne, Texas, January 6, 1909.

NEW PEACHES OF SPECIAL MERIT, continued

BELL'S OCTOBER. Large, rich yellow, with red cheek; freestone of finest quality. Originated in Denton county. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

ARP BEAUTY. East Texas is one of the best Peach-growing districts in the world. Thousands of acres are being planted in Elbertas there. Arp Beauty now comes forward as a rival to Elberta, and is being planted there as fast as trees can be propagated. It is claimed to be the same size, color, quality and character as Elberta, and three or four weeks earlier. The value of this as a market or family Peach will be easily seen, and no other statement will be necessary to place it at the head of the list. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

WEAVER. Another native Peach, introduced by Mr. Ramsey, who says that during the nine years he has known it, it has not failed to bear. A yellow cling, overspread with red, often measuring 9 and 10 inches; flesh very yellow and very firm; of very best quality. September 1 to 15. He sold 3,000 trees to Mr. Falkner, the great fruit-grower of Waco, who says it has paid him more per tree than any other Peach. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

HOBSON CLING. Large, white, sweet, rich, firm, cling; hardy, vigorous, prolific; equal to Oldmixon Cling, but ripe in June. One of the best of all Peaches. 25 cts. each.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. A new Peach, having all the good qualities of the Triumph, and none of its defects.

Its claims for pre-eminence are early maturity (it ripens with Triumph), early and abundant bearing, vigorous and symmetrical growth, hardy wood and fruit-buds; flesh uniformly yellow to the stone, from which it parts perfectly free, bright yellow color with lively red blush, and fine size (as large as Triumph). The quality is very fine, being more like a midsummer than a June Peach. It will supersede all the old June Peaches for market and home use. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MATTHEWS' BEAUTY PEACH

BEAUTY. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm, and of excellent flavor; perfect freestone. The original tree of Matthews' Beauty has been in bearing for eight years and missed but one crop in that time, keeping up its high standard one year with another. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CHILOW (Elberta Cling). A seedling of Chinese Cling, but, like Elberta, shows a little Persian blood. The fruit is as large as Elberta, rich yellow, shaded on one side with soft red, and is remarkable for the uniformity of its size. Many varieties in the orchard bore nothing last summer, but the crop on this tree drove away the last doubt about its value on all scores, and especially productiveness. While leathery enough to ship long distances, it is not tough. July. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

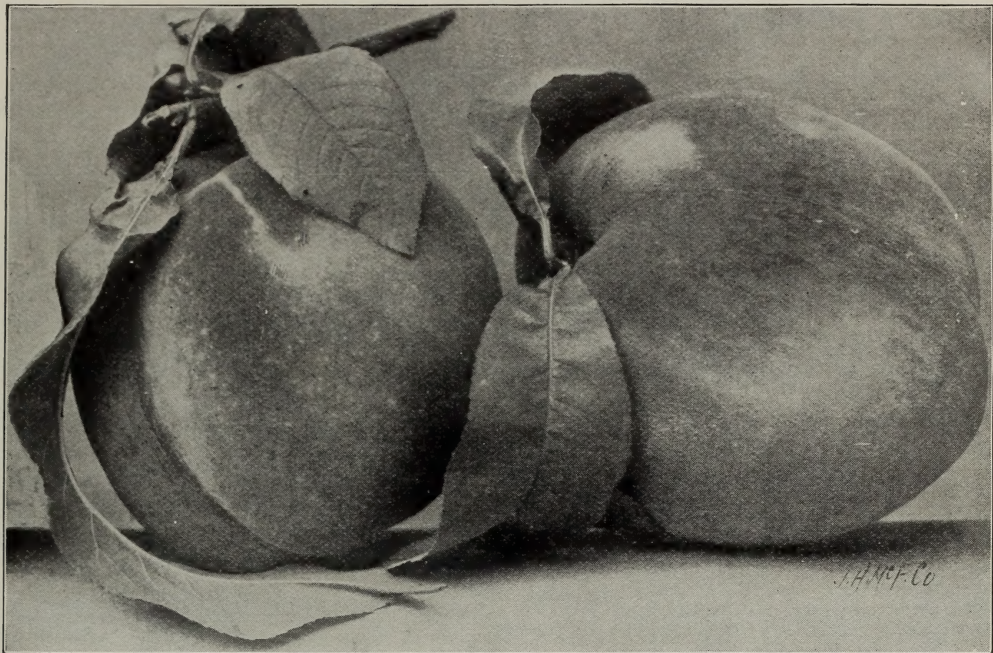
BELLE OF GEORGIA. The largest Peach tree grower in the world, who grows four millions of Peach trees a year, tells us that his favorite Peach is the Belle of Georgia. He says, besides its being large, showy and productive, its flavor is beyond comparison. On his recommendation, and that of other leading nurserymen, where it is known, we are offering it to our trade before testing it ourselves. We are planting it largely ourselves in our own orchard. Very large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free. Rapid grower; prolific. July 1 to 15. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

GUINN. East Texas, with Cherokee county as the center, is probably the best Peach country in the world. Yet the growers there who have tested most of the varieties in cultivation, grow only a few varieties. Next to the Elberta, Mamie Ross and Arp Beauty, they are beginning to plant all they can grow of the Guinn, a native seedling of that section, which is of large size, and becomes a very bright red color long before it is ripe, putting it in condition for shipping before it is soft. It ripens between Alexandra and Elberta. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

RED INDIAN. The old-time favorite of thirty years ago. This variety seems to have almost become extinct. It was always a general favorite on account of its size, productiveness, beauty and flavor. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

I just received the bale of trees, and they were in perfect condition. Allow me to thank you for the prompt fulfilment of the same and your careful attention. WM. L. SILL, Boerne, Texas, March 7, 1909.

Received trees and plants yesterday, and they came in fine condition. Was highly pleased with everything. Thanks for gratis cherry and grapes. Am sending you another small order. MRS. C. C. EPPS, Hastings, Okla., March 3, 1909.



CHAMPION PEACH

Standard List of Peaches

PRICE

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00
4 to 5 feet	20	2 00	12 00
Extra large	35	3 50	

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of good quality. vigorous and very productive. Matures from May 25 to June 10 in Fort Worth.

Carman. A standard Peach of the Mamie Ross type, and similar to it in appearance and time of ripening.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the best; free.

Champion. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; freestone.

Chinese Cling. Very large specimens, often measuring 14 inches in circumference. Usually a shy bearer, but of superior richness and flavor.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; very productive; a standard market variety, and a very fine Peach. July 1 to 10.

Elberta. The most popular Peach ever grown. In many places there are more Elbertas planted than all other varieties combined. Large, yellow, juicy, high-flavored and a good shipper. In fact, it possesses all the good qualities that could be wished for in a Peach. On account of its handsome appearance it sells readily in glutted markets.

Family Favorite. Large; juicy, white flesh; red cheek; free; sure; prolific; seedling of Chinese Cling. Is making a most favorable record in many sections.

General Lee. Above medium; oblong; creamy white with carmine wash; flesh very fine-grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. Cling. July 5 to 20.

Greensboro. The largest of the Early Peaches (nearly twice the size of Alexander); white flesh, very juicy. In appearance it is far ahead of the other early varieties; highly colored, bright red over yellow.

Governor Hogg. It is one of the very largest Peaches grown; white, nearly covered with red; the

first clingstone of the season to ripen; quality the very first; ripens June 10 to 15.

Heath Cling. Large; oblong; creamy white, slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting, very rich and luscious. September 15.

Henrietta. (Levy.) The most magnificent yellow cling known; of largest size; mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, sure bearer, always commands fancy prices. September 25.

Lemon Cling. Large and oblong, with swollen point like the lemon; skin yellow, with dark brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, slightly red at the stone, with rich, sprightly subacid flavor. August.

Mamie Ross. Large; bluish-white flesh; semi-cling; productive, and one of the best for the family or market. June 1 to 10.

Mountain Rose. Fruit large; skin white, nearly covered with brilliant crimson; flesh white, melting, sweet and delicious. July.

Oldmixon Cling. Large; oblong; white, with pink cheek; good bearer. August 1.

Oldmixon Free. Large; creamy white, red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Last of July.

Salway. Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a deep, marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. Freestone. September.

Stinson's October. Large; skin creamy white, with pale blush on one side; flesh juicy and of good quality. Last of September.

Stump the World. Large; white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor; stands carriage well; is a fine market variety. July 20.

Sneed. The earliest of the standard varieties. Tree of drooping habit, but very prolific. Fruit medium size; white, with pink cheek.

Triumph. Ripens with Alexander; is a sure and abundant bearer. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow; freestone when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor.

APPLES

Apples do well in northern and eastern Texas. They thrive best in sandy soil, with a clay foundation, or in stiff creek-bottom land. We have seen a few good orchards on black waxy prairie land, but, as a rule, they are not a success here.

BECKER. For several years we have been watching this Apple with great interest, and we verily believe it is the best Apple for central and southern Texas, and no doubt it will prove equally valuable in all sections of the state. Especially would we recommend this in localities where other Apples will not grow or bear. It originated in Colorado county with Dr. Becker, from seeds brought from Germany before the war. It has been known locally for many years, where it has borne full and regular crops of very large, well-colored Apples on almost every kind of soil. Large trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Standard List of Apples

Price, 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100

Arkansas Black. Large, dark red, nearly black; fine flavor. Valuable market and keeping variety.

Ben Davis. Large, greenish yellow, with crimson cheek; very showy; keeps well.

Early Harvest. Fine size; bright yellow; tender, juicy; can be cooked long before it is ripe. June.

Gano. An improved Ben Davis, nearly covered with deep dark red.

Grimes' Golden. Large; yellow; of best quality; tree hardy, vigorous, productive.

Jonathan. Medium red; quality extra.

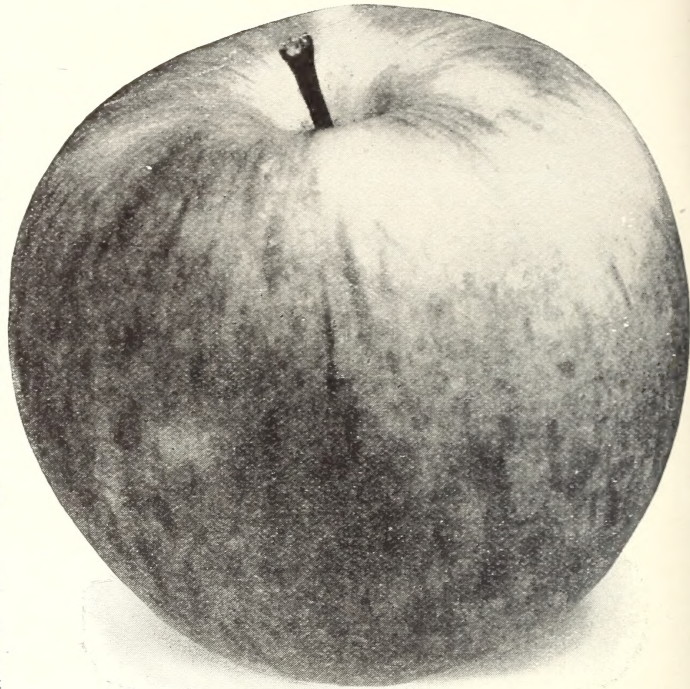
Maiden's Blush. Medium; somewhat flattened; clear yellow, with red cheek; juicy; good. September 1.

Mammoth Black Twig. The fruit is fully one-fourth larger than the Black Twig, or Winesap, which it resembles very much in color, flavor and keeping qualities; vigorous. A good and showy market Apple. November to April.

Missouri Pippin. Large; oblong, bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and a profitable orchard fruit. December to March.

Red Astrachan. Large; crisp; acid; beautiful. June 1 to 10.

Red June. Medium; conical; deep red; juicy, productive. June 20.



SAN JACINTO APPLE

Shockley. Medium; conical; regular; yellow, with a crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Tree erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October and has been kept until the following August. Produces large, regular crops; the fruit is uniformly of fine size and beautiful in appearance; the tree bears very young. Does best in sandy loam.

Summer Queen. Large; yellow, striped and clouded with red; aromatic, sugary; good. July.

Winesap. Medium; dark red; juicy; of good flavor.

Yellow Horse. Very vigorous; abundant; yellow; large; good culinary Apple.

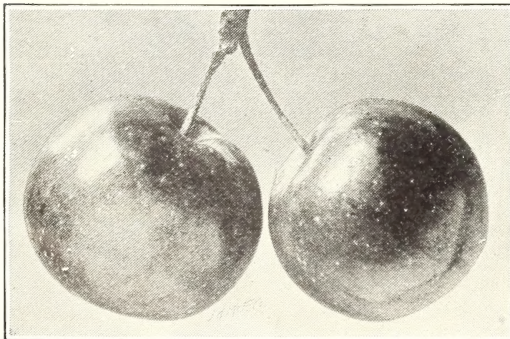
Yellow Transparent. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit. June.

York Imperial. (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large; yellow, shaded red; firm, juicy, subacid. An excellent shipping Apple.

Crab Apples

Crab Apples come into bearing as young as the peach, and produce large crops of fruit every year. Excellent for preserves and jellies. Quite ornamental when in bloom. Few fruits combine beauty and utility to the same extent as these hardy little trees.

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



HYSLOP CRAB APPLE

Hyslop. Deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. The trees are hardy and the growth strong and rather spreading. The fruit is produced in clusters; roundish ovate; dark rich red covered with a thick blue bloom; yellowish; subacid; good for culinary uses and for cider. Sept. to Dec.

Transcendent. Tree productive; fruit from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter; excellent for sauce and pies and is also a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. Vigorous and an early bearer. One of the best of the early varieties, and gives a fruit with flesh of a creamy yellow; subacid and astringent until fully mellow, when it is pleasant and agreeable. August and September.

Whitney. Large, averaging 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer, and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior if any equal.

PEARS

The Pear is one of the most profitable trees that can be planted in Texas. It is long-lived, bears heavy crops, and the fruit always commands a good price. The tree is also highly ornamental and can be planted on the lawn. It should not be cultivated after June, thus stopping the growth to allow the wood to ripen thoroughly before cold weather. The blight seldom affects well-ripened wood.

Price, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Japan Golden Russet. Not quite a new variety, but still little known. The list of Pears that do well in Texas is short, and we are slow to take hold of new varieties until we are convinced they will be a success. The Japan Golden Russet has been fruiting now several years very successfully and will no doubt prove a great acquisition to our list of Pears. The tree is a handsome, upright grower. The fruit is apple-shaped, yellow, covered over with russet, and is especially fine for cooking. An early and abundant bearer. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Magnolia. Introduced in the Southeast several years ago, but as it takes several years to test a Pear, it was not known until the last year or two what a fine Pear it is, and how well it does in Texas. Described by its introducers as large to very large, slightly pyriform, basin narrow and shallow. Color, when ripe, solid, glossy, reddish brown. Flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, very agreeable and refreshing. Matures later than Kieffer and is a better keeper. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Bartlett. Large; buttery; melting, rich flavor. July. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; good quality; showy. July.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy, good flavor. One of the best Pears for Texas. August and September.

Garber. The Garber has the hardy constitution, rapid growth and prolific bearing qualities of Kieffer and Le Conte, and fills the gap between the two, ripening after the former and before the latter. In size and appearance it resembles Kieffer, but is of superior flavor. Our trees are very healthy and prolific. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, large trees, 50 cts. each.

Kieffer. Very large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and prolific. Begins to bear when four years old, and is very productive. The fruit should be gathered during September in this latitude, and kept in a cool, dark room until mellow, when its quality as a table Pear is greatly improved. The Kieffer is of unquestioned value for canning and preserving. There is a disposition on the part of some to discredit the Kieffer Pear. It is certainly because they are not thoroughly familiar with it. We have a small orchard of Kieffers twenty-two years old. We have had but one or two failures in the last fifteen years. They bear full crops nearly every year. Last season they yielded from eight to ten bushels per tree. The fruit sold readily at \$1 per bushel. The trees are 16 feet apart. At this rate they brought us from \$1,600 to \$2,000 per acre. Several other varieties were planted at the same time. Now all are gone except the Garber. They are the next best variety. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; large trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

NOTE.—We have a few five-year-old trees, some of which bore last season. They have been twice transplanted, and so can be moved with safety. These we offer at \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz. We have no other variety in this grade except the Kieffer.

Le Conte. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually second quality, but if carefully gathered and allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room or in drawers, it improves in a remarkable degree. Matures from July 20 to August 31.

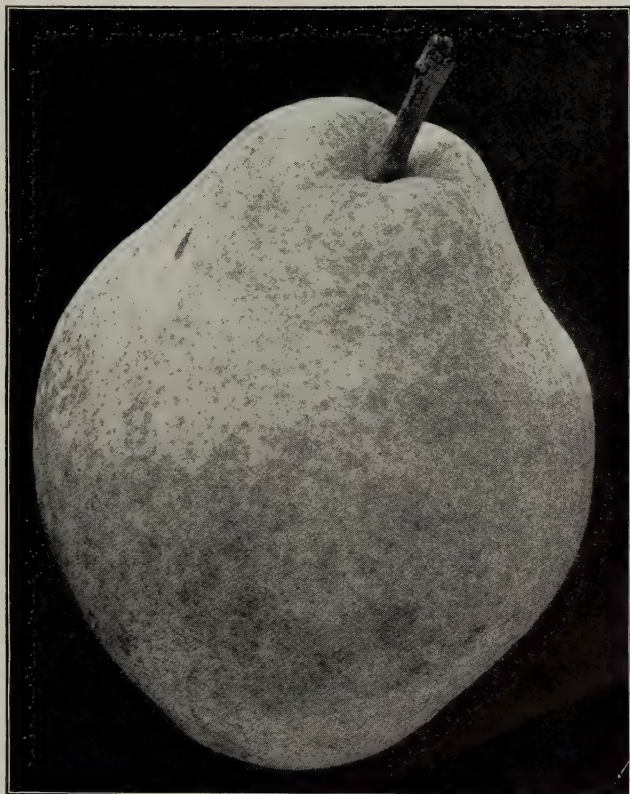
Wilder Early. Size medium; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek and numerous dots; flesh fine-grained and excellent; three weeks earlier than Bartlett.

PRUNES

We have always considered the Prune as too uncertain in this locality to recommend its planting. However, here and there it is succeeding, especially in west Texas and Oklahoma, so we have secured some trees and are offering them. We would not advise extensive planting until they have been tried more thoroughly, but would recommend that all planters try one or two trees. 50 cts. each.

CHERRIES

Cherries are rather uncertain in Texas, save in some localities. We have culled from long lists of Cherries the finest varieties which seem adaptable to our soil and climate, and we can supply the leading sorts. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz



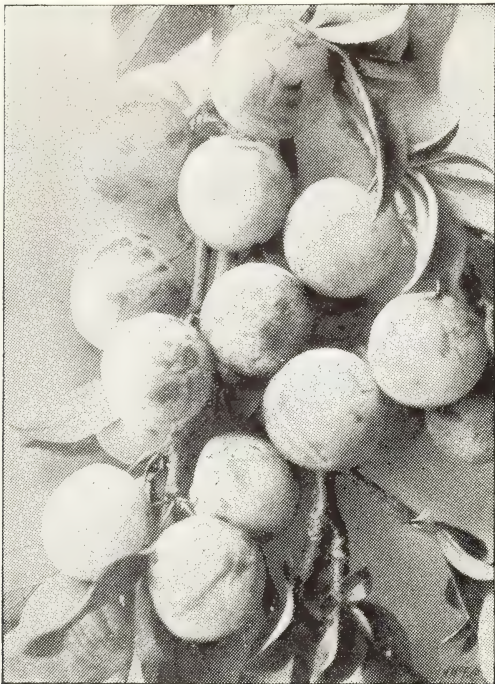
KIEFFER PEAR

PLUMS

Our list of Plums is shorter this season than for the last two or three years. During the last ten or fifteen years many new varieties have been originated. Some of these were decided acquisitions; others were not. Many do not seem to be suited to our climate, and are being discarded as soon as proved to be undesirable. The following list have mostly been tried sufficiently to warrant extensive planting.

Price, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100

MAYNARD. Luther Burbank, who has originated many of the new Plums that have been introduced during the last fifteen or twenty years, considers it in all points the best Plum he has ever introduced. He says of it: "In size it is very large, often measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. Form nearly round, slightly flattened at the ends, of richest crimson-purple, deepening to royal-damask as full ripeness is reached. Tree hardy, vigorous, and compact grower. Leaves dark glossy green. Bears immense crops of even-sized fruit while very young. Never fails. Surpasses all other varieties in keeping and carrying qualities. Flesh firm, even when dead ripe, but melting and juicy, with a deliciousness indescribable. Will command the highest price in both home and foreign markets." 50 cts. each.



MAYNARD PLUMS

HAPPINESS. A cross between the Wild Goose and Japanese types, introduced by Mr. Ramsey, who says of it that if there is a better Plum grown than the Gonzales it is the Happiness. The tree is one of the handsomest that grows; leaves very large; the sun never burns a Plum. The fruit is borne well inside the tree, so the limbs are not pulled down out of shape. The fruit is very large, often measuring 6 inches around; color glowing red, and in quality it is rarely equaled. It bears full, but does not overbear, so has no off years. This is the Plum that was exhibited without a name at our State Horticultural meeting in 1903, and which attracted more attention than any other fruit on exhibition. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

EAGLE. It has been several years since we introduced the Eagle Plum. Since then we have seen and tried a great many new varieties, but from our experience we still believe the Eagle to be the best all-round Plum grown, for our particular locality. The fruit is medium size; flesh yellow, skin at first yellow, changing as it ripens into a beautiful bright red, making altogether a strikingly handsome fruit. In flavor it is entirely distinct, being sweet, juicy, and unusually pleasing. Generally pronounced by those who try it to be the finest Plum they ever tasted. For cooking it is far superior to anything known in the South, being very similar to the Green Gage, which does not bear here. It is the longest-keeping of any Plum we know. Ripening in the hottest weather, it keeps perfectly sound twelve days after being gathered. The tree is a strong, handsome grower, begins to bear the second season after planting, and will probably bear every year as long as it lives. It begins to ripen June 17 and continues to September, thus bearing through a period of more than ten weeks. When the fruit in the top of the tree is ripe, that on the lower branches is only half-grown. Small trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; large trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

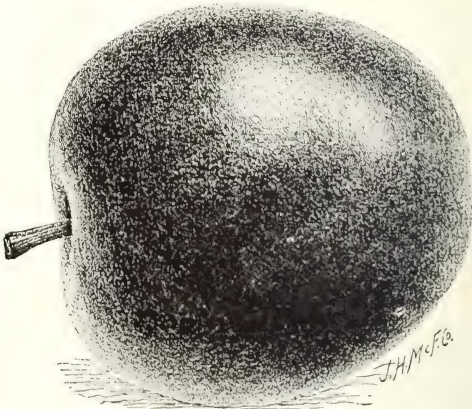
AMERICA. "The fruit of America is larger than the average Japan Plum, and from four to sixteen times as large as popular American varieties, such as Robinson, Wild Goose, Marianna, Wootton, Pottawottamie and others. The glossy coral-red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any other Plum. The light yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious, so good that those who do not like most Plums call for more and keep right on eating Americas. It ripens two or three weeks before Burbank or Robinson, and is a splendid keeper." 35 cts. each.

The Best Plums for Texas

Botan, Yellow-fleshed (Abundance). Flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 25 to July 5. Carries well to distant markets and is very profitable. Small trees, 25 cts.; larger trees, 50 cts. each.

Burbank. In general characteristics resembles the Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from three to four weeks later, or middle to last of July. Good market variety, bringing high prices. Small trees, 25 cts. each; larger trees, 50 cts. each.

Golden Beauty. Medium; yellow; round; flesh firm and pleasant; should not be eaten until quite ripe, when the flavor equals that of the finest apricot. A late bloomer and sure bearer; should be in every collection. August 10 to 25. 25 cts. each.



AMERICA PLUM



WICKSON PLUM

PLUMS, continued

Gonzales. Very large, sweet and juicy; bright red; showy; tree very healthy and vigorous; bends to the ground with its load of fruit. You can make no mistake in planting these. Small trees, 25 cts. each., larger trees, 50 cts. each.

Red June. Large, pointed; skin thick; purplish red, blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, juicy, subacid, Damson flavor; clingstone; good; very prolific; showy; good market variety. June 25. Small trees, 25 cts. each; larger trees, 50 cts. each.

Wickson. The fruit is very large, obconical in shape, of rare beauty, and evenly distributed over the tree. Color glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom. The stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens after Burbank and before Satsuma. Small trees, 25 cts. each; larger, 50 cts. each.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermillion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and profitable market fruit; a prolific bearer, both for North and South. 25 cts. each.

APRICOTS

The only drawback to successful Apricot culture in Texas is their tendency to bloom too early, and thus get killed by late frosts. They should be planted on high hills and other cold localities, to prevent their blooming early, or in cities, where they will be protected from the late frosts. Makes a good shade and ornamental tree, being an object of great beauty, especially when in bloom. If trees are planted in a yard, where they will not be cultivated except the first year or two, they will not bloom so early and seem to live longer than when planted in the orchard.

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Early Golden. Large; rich yellow; fine flavor. Last of May.

Moorpark. Large; orange, with red cheek. One of the standard varieties.

Royal. Early; large; fine color and of good flavor.

Cluster. This variety originated in south Texas, being a seedling of a hardy Russian variety. Original tree has never failed to bear since it was three years old; of beautiful, symmetrical growth, very vigorous and hardy; an enormous bearer. Fruit medium sized, yellow, with occasional fleck of red, and of excellent quality. Blooms late; has passed through six freezes in one season after blooming, and still produced a heavy crop of fruit. June 15 to 30. 50 cts. each.

QUINCES

Quinces have not been extensively planted in Texas, but yet the finest, probably, in the world are raised at El Paso and along the Rio Grande. The Quince thrives best in a deep, strong, moist soil, and needs thorough culture, vigorous pruning and a free use of fertilizers. Potash and salt are recommended as a top-dressing about the roots of this fruit tree. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

(*Diospyros Kaki*)

The fruit of most varieties described is of a bright orange-red or light vermillion color, in shape and general appearance resembling a large, smooth tomato. It begins to color when half-grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or, in the case of the early-ripening varieties, until fully soft. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, with a slight apricot flavor, and is certainly far richer than the American Persimmon. There are pleasant commercial possibilities in growing Persimmons for northern markets. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

First let me thank you for the very nice lot of trees you sent me last week, and the extra shrubs. When I went over to see the man who was putting out the trees and shrubs, I said the first thing, "How are the trees?" and he answered "Best I ever saw," and spoke over and over of them. MRS. JOHN F. PARET, Sweetwater, Texas, April 5, 1909.



CLUSTER APRICOTS



FIG PLANT

FIGS

In the latitude of Fort Worth, Figs are sometimes winter-killed to the ground, but spring up again and bear the next summer. A little farther south and east they can be raised easily, and they are very desirable, either to eat green or preserved in the usual way. The trade in Figs and Fig trees grows larger every year, as people everywhere learn the better to appreciate this fine fruit, how easy it is to grow, and how truly a pleasurable thing it is to sit "under one's own vine and fig tree." We have the best fruiting sorts of Figs, all in clean, vigorous young stock. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MULBERRIES

Mulberry trees are desirable for shade on account of their hardiness and rapid growth. The fruit is highly prized by many people for pies, etc., as well as for eating "out of hand." Too soft to transport long distances. Profitable also for chickens, hogs, etc.

Hick's Everbearing. A handsome upright and rapid grower; very abundant and continuous bearer. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 7 to 9 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Russian. See page 19.

Herewith check for \$290 in payment of the enclosed bill. We wish to thank you again for the manner in which you handled these trees, both in digging and loading, and trust we will be able to do more business with you in the future. A. M. FERGUSON, Denver, Colo., April 3, 1909.

Nut-Bearing Trees

Nut-culture in Texas has been overlooked, notwithstanding Texas is the home of the finest nuts in the world. Nothing can compare with our magnificent Pecans. In addition to the Pecan, many other nuts may be grown with more or less success. We offer several kinds of nuts that are worthy of experiment.

PECANS

Improved Varieties, Grafted or Budded

Texas is the home of good Pecans. As a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, so it is that the value of the Pecan is not appreciated in Texas as it is in some of the other southern states. No tree is known that combines more good qualities. It thrives on any soil, is almost entirely free from insect pests and plant diseases, makes a fairly rapid growth, lives a long time, is as handsome and large as any other shade tree, and then bears the most abundant, delicious and profitable fruit. However, like everything else, in order to get the best results, intelligence must be used in the selection and care of the trees.

The Pecan industry is today merely in its infancy. More intelligent attention is being given to its culture each year. Experimental stages have been passed and the outlook for the industry is brighter than ever. The demand for fine nuts for table and confectionery purposes is constant, and the supply is entirely inadequate. In fact, when the new varieties become known, the demand for them will be practically unlimited in our own markets, to say nothing of the outside world. The wild Pecans of Texas and Louisiana, though of no comparison to the improved varieties, in either appearance or quality, are much the highest-priced nuts offered in European countries. What may we expect, then, of the improved varieties, which may be crushed in the hand by pressing two or more together, their full, rich kernel being easily extracted?

An idea as to the difference in size between the ordinary native Pecan and the improved kinds can be had when you know that it takes from one hundred and fifty to three hundred of the former to make a pound, while the large ones, with thinner shell, less pith and better flavor, require only thirty-five to fifty nuts to weigh a pound.

Mr. Wm. A. Taylor, Pomologist in charge of Field Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, in 1904 Yearbook, says: "Of our native nut-bearing trees none promises to become of such pomological importance as the Pecan. Within the region to which it is well adapted for cultivation, which may be roughly stated as the Mississippi Valley below St. Louis, the South Atlantic and the Gulf States, including Texas, no other nut tree, either foreign or introduced, can be considered as fairly in competition with it. Though long neglected as a possible profitable orchard tree, it has, during the past fifteen years, assumed considerable importance, and extensive orchards have been planted in most of the southern states. Previous to about 1900, most such orchards were planted with seedling trees or nuts of particular varieties, which were placed at desired orchard distances and allowed to germinate and grow where the future trees were to stand, thus avoiding the transplanting process. As the earlier seedling orchards have come into bearing it has become increasingly apparent that the seedlings from trees of those exceptionally fine varieties which the orchardist desires to perpetuate vary too greatly from their parent types to be of much commercial value. Such seedlings rarely bear nuts closely similar to the parent in size, form, color, thinness of shell, plumpness of kernel, or dessert quality, and still more rarely do they reproduce the desired productiveness, ripening time, or other important characteristics that determine the commercial value of the tree. The necessity of relying upon budded and grafted Pecan trees for commercial orchards is now very generally recognized by intelligent planters, so that at the present time, few seedlings are being planted."

Soils. The sycamore tree is always found growing in bottom land, and usually close to the water. But it has proved to be the best and hardiest shade tree we have for Texas. In like manner, the Pecan is usually (but not always) found growing in bottom lands. Hence the impression is very general that Pecans will grow only in lowlands. This, however, is not the case, as the Pecan seems to be like the sycamore,—equally suited to upland, clay, sandy soil, the black waxy prairie, and, in fact, almost every soil. We know of some very handsome Pecan trees, 30 feet high, and with nearly as much spread, growing on a rocky hill, with but 2 or 3 feet of soil.

Varieties. In one sense of the word, it is of greatest importance what variety is planted. In another sense, it is of not so much importance. As between seedlings and the improved commercial varieties, there can scarcely

PECANS, continued

be any comparison, but as between the different named varieties, it is often a difference of shape, though they vary somewhat in thickness of shell, flavor of kernel and time of ripening. Unless a Pecan is large, productive, thin-shelled and good-flavored, it is not propagated. It is just as easy to grow a fine kind as an inferior one, and as it is to the nurseryman's interest to please his customers, he tries to send only the best. While a single tree will often bear good crops by itself, it is better to plant two or more varieties together, as the pollen of one fertilizes the blooms of another and thus often increases the yield of each. The most important thing for the planter to observe is to be sure he is getting what he pays for. Hence it will often be safer to buy direct from some reliable nurseryman. Many unscrupulous agents sell Pecans at high prices and deliver only seedlings. Again, agents often pretend to represent some reliable firm, and, indeed, do get some of their trees from these firms, and then buy the balance of their trees wherever they can buy them the cheapest, regardless of quality.

Age of Bearing. Often people fail to plant Pecans, thinking they will be so long in coming into bearing. This is true of seedlings, but not so of the grafted trees. When grafted or budded from bearing trees, they sometimes begin bearing in four or five years, while by the seventh year they ought to bear good crops. When we consider the hardiness, longevity, and early and prolific bearing of the Pecan tree, this nut can, and will, be grown, pound for pound, cheaper than any other, while it has been demonstrated that it will compete with and sell for higher prices than any other nut. This is as it should be, for there is no other nut that approaches them in quality; and what adds especially to their value is the fact that they may be kept in perfect eating condition under ordinary conditions longer than any other nut or fruit.

Profits. Pecan-growing offers greater inducements to the planter than does any other line of horticulture. Many shrewd business and professional men, as well as horticulturists, after the most careful investigation, are investing heavily in Pecan-culture. We have seen many extravagant estimates of the profits in Pecan-culture, but we give below what is considered a modest estimate by a high authority on Pecans:

"Assuming that prolific and early-bearing varieties be planted and properly cared for, the yield per tree the sixth year from transplanting, has run as high as thirty pounds, and so on until the tenth year from setting out, when a yield of one hundred and fifty-five pounds and over has been attained. Another well-authenticated instance is a nineteen-year-old tree producing six hundred and thirty-eight pounds of nuts in 1905. The same tree bore five hundred pounds in 1904, and four hundred in 1903. Not all trees can be expected to give such a yield, but if the crop was less than half, an immensely profitable investment exists. We have trees ourselves yielding over three hundred pounds. Small, mixed seedling nuts will net the grower from eight to twelve and one-half cents per pound. The value increases, according to size and quality, to forty cents per pound and upward, wholesale.

"It is as easy to raise the fine varieties as the common nuts. The bearing of seedling trees is so variable that the yields of seedling groves of today are absolutely no criterion to go by, but when, by selection of varieties groves of early, annual and heavy-bearing, large, thin-shelled varieties can now be planted, it will quickly be seen that the average yields and profits of the future must be enormously greater. A careful writer succinctly states the matter in the following language: 'The value of a single Pecan tree of the common choice varieties may be reckoned at ten times the value of its annual yield. The small average crop of ten pounds per tree with selling price of ten cents per pound, a crop and price a very ordinary seedling can make, shows one dollar per tree per year, and would undoubtedly show an investment-value of ten dollars. But, take a budded or grafted tree, yielding one hundred pounds, which sells for twenty-five cents per pound, and we have twenty-five dollars for a single crop, showing an investment-value of two hundred and fifty dollars per tree, or five thousand dollars per acre, with twenty trees in that area. If this calculation is not correct, we shall be obliged to the person who can show the error.'"

Pecans and Other Crops

Pecans should be planted 30 or 40 feet apart. Their roots strike deep into the ground, and hence, other crops may be grown close to the young trees and under the larger trees. Pecans and alfalfa can be grown together for twenty years or more. Peaches, also, can be grown profitably between the Pecans. When the peaches have outlived their usefulness, say from ten to fifteen years, the Pecans will be furnishing permanent and profitable crops. The peach trees may be taken out and the ground set in grass, making good pasturage.

A Fine Shade Tree. As a shade tree for the lawn, the Pecan possesses advantages over all other trees. It is reasonably rapid in growth, is healthy, handsome and stately, and will live for generations. But the thing that makes it especially valuable is the fact that its roots penetrate deep into the ground, having very few fibrous roots near the surface, which permits the planting of crops, flowers, etc., within a few feet of the tree. In order to get a good shade from a Pecan, a little patience is required, as very large trees cannot be planted with safety like a sycamore, maple, etc. A Pecan 5 to 6 feet is quite a large tree, while the sizes usually planted are 2 to 3 feet. They grow off quite slowly the first two years,—most of the growth being underground—but after that they grow rapidly, and in six or eight years they will be as large as the average shade tree of the same age.



PECAN TREE

I am just in receipt of the Pecan trees. They are daisies.
Dr. C. T. CLARK, Keltys, Texas, February 8, 1909.

Luther Burbank and the Pecan

The greatest horticulturist of his time—Luther Burbank, of California—in conversation with a fruit-grower from Texas had this to say: "If I were a young man I would go to Texas, knowing, as I do, the possibilities of the Pecan industry, and devote my life in propagating new species of the Pecan and doing the same work there



STUART PECAN

FROTSCHER PECAN

in nut-culture as I have done here in other lines of horticulture. Your Pecan is superior to our walnut and you are standing in your own light; why not develop it? I cannot think of any kind of diversification likely to pay the southern farmer so well as Pecan-growing. Cotton will not always be ten cents a pound, and when it gets down to five and six

cents again the income from a grove of Pecans will be very acceptable. Cotton can be raised between the trees while they are small, and when they get large enough to shade the land, the income from them will be greater than that from a much larger area in cotton, even at present prices." What he says about Texas applies equally throughout the entire cotton-belt.

Pecan Trees for Monuments

Ex-Governor Hogg understood the value of the Pecan tree when he said on his death-bed: "I want no monument of stone, but let my children plant at the head of my grave a Pecan tree, and at the foot of my grave a walnut tree, and when these trees shall bear, let the Pecans and the walnuts be given out among the plain people of Texas, so that they may plant them and make Texas a land of trees." If every admirer of Governor Hogg were to plant one tree to his memory, what a forest it would make.

Note the reduced prices: 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Stuart. One of the finest large Pecans to be propagated, and still one of the best. It is growing and fruiting over a wider range of territory than any other variety. Nuts large, of fine shape and appearance, meaty, thin-shelled and well-flavored. Forty to fifty-five nuts to the pound.

Russel. Medium to large, averaging fifty-five to sixty-five nuts to the pound. Thin shell; flavor and quality good.

Van Deman. Large oblong shell, moderately thin; cracks and separates well; meats plump and full of good quality.

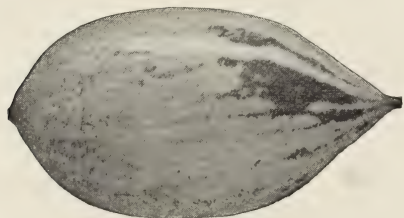
Frotscher. Originated in Louisiana, nuts cylindrical, slightly tapering; shell thin, parting easily from the kernel; of delicate flavor and fine quality. Tree thrifty and productive. One of the best.

Schley. Large, long, pointed shell thin, meats plump, full, separating easily, quality best, on the whole a very excellent variety.

Centennial. Nuts large, running about forty to



VAN DEMAN PECAN



RUSSEL PECAN

fifty to the pound. The meat is plump, solid and of delicate texture and flavor.

Moneymaker. Tree a vigorous grower; nuts large and of fine flavor.

Taylor. One of the most popular varieties; nuts medium to large; thin shell; quality good, and tree a heavy bearer.

Seedling Pecans

While we do not recommend the planting of seedling Pecans, because they do not always come true to name, yet they will grow and thrive well as a shade tree, and sometimes produce as good nuts as a grafted tree. The trees we offer are from large, selected nuts. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each.

Plants received and am well pleased with them. Will surely send you all my orders for plants. You send out such nice large plants. MRS. L. M. SIMMONS, Flatonia, Texas, November 28, 1909.

My plants arrived in perfect condition and I am, as always, delighted with your promptness, your good selection, your packing and your liberality. The premiums you allowed me are so choice and most acceptable, and I thank you for them. MRS. JULIA R. CLEVELAND, Canyon, Texas, March 16, 1909.

JAPANESE WALNUTS

While the pecan grows to perfection in Texas, very few other nuts grow satisfactorily here. We are glad, however, to recommend the Japanese Walnut, for, like many other Japanese trees, it seems to be at home in Texas. This nut, while not quite so good as the English, or Persian Walnuts, is of rapid growth, and begins to bear nuts in clusters of from seven to fifteen, at three and four years from seed. The meat is sweet and very rich. The foliage is large, rich and tropical looking, and for ornament and as a novelty we recommend it highly. They are doing well in and around Ft. Worth, and no doubt will become very popular. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each, \$5 per doz.



JAPANESE WALNUTS

ENGLISH WALNUTS

The well-known commercial nut. Small trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

BUTTERNUTS

A large-growing tree, with a low, round-topped crown. Nuts borne in three- to five-fruited drooping clusters, the kernels sweet and edible. An attractive tree for lawn or orchard. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

SOFT-SHELLED ALMONDS

The Almond grows well in all parts of Texas, and is even harder than the peach; but on account of its early blooming it is very unreliable, except in the western and southwestern parts of the state. 50 cts.

CHESTNUTS

Japanese. A small tree with a dense oval crown. A native of China and Japan, and, like many other Japanese trees, seems suited to Texas soils and conditions. Fruit very large, the individual nuts over an inch wide. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Spanish. A vigorous-growing tree, with a broad, round head. Beautiful when in bloom. Nuts large. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

American. A large and beautiful tree, with stout, spreading branches. Flowers showy. Nuts small, but the sweetest of all Chestnuts. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.



CHESTNUT TREE

Small Fruits

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries will succeed well in almost any good garden soil, and should be planted by every one owning a garden. For field culture, plant 1 foot apart in rows and 3 feet apart between the rows. For the garden, the rows need be but 2 feet apart. Pinch off all runners in spring and summer. Mulch in summer.

Price, except where noted, 35 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000



LADY THOMPSON STRAWBERRY

Michel Early. Earliest of all; large, vigorous; flower perfect. A fine pollinator for other kinds.

Lady Thompson. The money-making Strawberry of the southern states. In the past few years there have been many varieties discarded to make room for the Lady Thompson. It is profitable, and profit is what the Strawberry-grower is after. Large size; good color and shippable; resists drought better than most sorts.

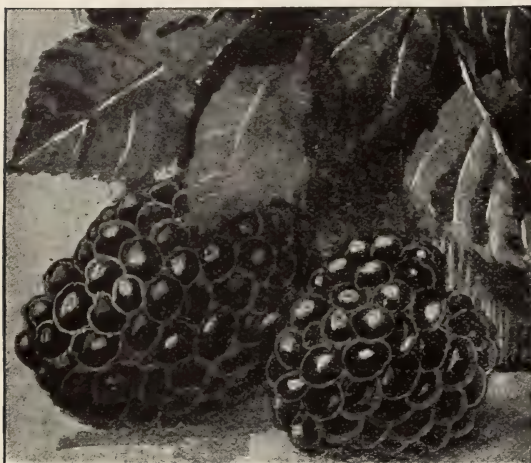
Excelsior. A new, very early, Arkansas berry of much promise; makes strong, healthy plants freely; berries large, well-shaped; claimed to be the best early sort out. 50 cts. per doz.; \$1 per 100.

Klondyke. The most popular Strawberry in this section. One man in this county last season sold his crop of Klondyke berries at the rate of \$1,200 per acre. It has all the good points and no bad ones. Bright red; very showy; fruit of the highest quality, acid, very firm and an excellent shipper.

Senator Dunlap. Said by its introducers to be the grandest of all Strawberries. Besides being an immense producer of firm berries of the highest quality, of fine flavor and beautiful color, it is a thrifty grower and a splendid drought-resister. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Haverland. This is a very thrifty, productive variety, and is extensively planted in some localities. Berries are large, long, and of good color. Season medium early. You will not be disappointed in this variety.

Parker Earle. A variety of Texas origin that stands the drought well; of fine size and appearance.



BLACKBERRIES

The Blackberry is a profitable fruit to cultivate; grows in any good soil, bears the second year, and yields from \$200 to \$400 profit per acre. To insure success with the Blackberry, cut off all the top of the plant and bury the root entirely under ground. New shoots will soon sprout up. The fruit comes on the previous year's growth. After fruiting, the canes die, and all dead wood should be removed yearly. The more branches, the more fruit. When the young canes are 4 or 5 feet high, pinch off the tops, to induce growth of side branches.

Price, except where noted, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100

Dallas. A native of Texas and a week or ten days earlier than the Kittatinny; large, round, juicy, sweet; very productive.

Robinson. Very vigorous, upright, prolific, uniformly very large; of best quality. Sells at the highest market price. It has fruited for a number of years, and has proved itself one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. It endures climatic hardships well. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

McDonald Berry. Large, tender, juicy, of best quality. Earliest, hardiest, vigorous and productive. This is a new berry, a cross between the Blackberry and Dewberry. It stands up like a Blackberry, and "tips" like a Dewberry.

DEWBERRIES

The Dewberry is a native of most parts of Texas, and is well known. It is greatly improved in size, productiveness and flavor by cultivation.

Austin-Mayes. Probably a hybrid with the Blackberry as the plant is a strong, erect grower. Remark-

able for its productiveness, size, beauty, flavor and earliness. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

The Rogers. Discovered near Alvin, Texas, in 1895, has been thoroughly tested since that time and found to be most excellent. It is a vigorous grower, stands drought well, and is not affected by disease nor bothered by insect pests. The berry is small, oblong, very firm, and possesses a fine flavor. It ripens in South Texas the early part of April, a month earlier than the Lucretia and Austin-Mayes. Picking season lasts from 35 to 45 days. Its shipping qualities are far ahead of any other Dewberry or blackberry now in cultivation. No family should be without this extremely early and healthful fruit. The commercial small-fruit grower cannot afford to do without it, because it is the earliest and commands the highest price on the market. On April 16, 1902, they sold in Dallas, at \$8 a crate. They also carried from Alvin, Texas, to Colorado Springs, Colo., in good condition, a distance of more than 1,000 miles. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Chestnut. A new Dewberry, discovered by J. T. Chestnut, of Keene, Texas, who has been growing it for seven years. It is very large, has small seeds, is very sweet, extremely hardy, and is twelve days earlier than the Austin-Mayes Dewberry. It is wonderfully prolific and has made as high as 200 crates per acre. Its chief value, however, is its splendid shipping qualities. Most Dewberries are too soft to ship long distances, but the Chestnut has been shipped 1,000 miles in perfect condition, and berries picked in the rain have been shipped 700 miles. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100. Special price on large lots.

GOOSEBERRIES and CURRANTS

These are classed among the uncertain fruits of Texas. They can be grown with moderate success in a moist, partially shaded place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

RASPBERRIES

We can supply any of the leading varieties of Raspberries, including both the blackcap and red sorts, in any quantity. 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

ESCULENT ROOTS

ASPARAGUS. Roots of this valuable vegetable can be supplied, 2 years old, ready for immediate setting. A bed of Asparagus is a most desirable adjunct to any home place, and, if grown to any extent, is quite profitable. The beds should be narrow, so as to permit of cutting to the center. Set plants about a foot apart, crowns 4 inches below the surface. Before winter, cover the transplanted beds with about 4 inches of manure. Salt is an excellent manure for Asparagus. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT. This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

HORSE-RADISH. A useful esculent root. Small roots, 25 cts. per doz.

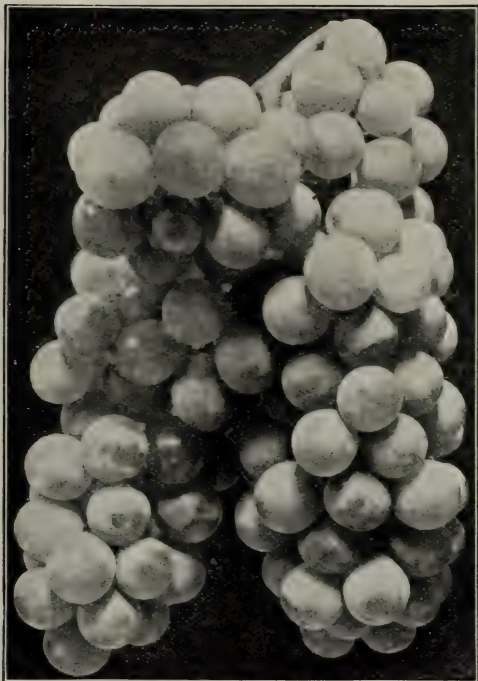
GRAPES

Grape-culture in Texas is receiving more attention of late years than formerly. Since the people have learned what varieties to plant, there has been little or no complaint of failure. Grapes grow and bear on almost any kind of soil, though a sandy loam seems to suit them best. Remember that Grapes, like everything else, must be cultivated. You need never expect to have good fruit of any kind without cultivation. Grape-vines must be well pruned in winter. This must not be neglected. The majority of amateurs are afraid to cut their vines enough.

In pruning, all weak shoots and vines should be cut off entirely from the main stem, and only the strong young canes of the previous season's growth allowed to remain. These, too, must be cut back to within 6 to 10 inches of the old wood. All that remains of a Grape-vine after being properly pruned is one or two bare stems about 5 feet high, and on these six to a dozen spurs 6 to 10 inches long; in fact, nearly the whole vine has been cut away. This is all there is in the art of Grape-pruning, and any one can learn it in five minutes.

Our list of Grapes is short. Yet, if we were to restrict it to profitable market varieties, it would be still shorter. Champion, Ives' Seedling, Concord, Niagara, and Delaware are the only kinds grown with much profit. The varieties mentioned, except the Delaware, are extremely hardy and prolific. We shall be pleased to correspond with planters contemplating putting out large vineyards.

Price, except where noted, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100. Write for special prices on large lots. If very large vines are wanted, the selection of varieties should be left chiefly to us.



MOORE'S DIAMOND GRAPES

GRAPES, continued

Agawam. Red; bunches large; berries very large, of a peculiar aromatic flavor; pulp soft; a very vigorous Grape of the Rogers class.

Black Spanish. Large; black; very hardy; productive; a good arbor Grape.

Catawba. Red; late; good; large; sweet, rich, musky flavor; extensively grown North.

Champion. Black; bunches medium; berries large; early and productive.

Concord. Has long been the standard variety, on account of its hardiness, productiveness and adaptability; large; black; good for table, market or wine.

Delaware. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries small, round, light red; exceedingly sweet and vinous. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Herbemont. Bunch large, long, shouldered and compact; berries small, black, sweet, juicy; highly flavored. Fine wine Grape.

Ives' Seedling. Bunches and berries medium, often shouldered; black, when fully ripe; very early.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium, berries large, round, black, with a heavy bloom; flesh pulpy and of medium quality; vine hardy and moderately prolific; ripens with the Hartford.

Niagara. White; bunch and berry large; very showy and as hardy and productive as Concord; a superb white Grape, and one of the most profitable grown.

Moore's Diamond. Large and productive; one of the very finest white Grapes grown. In many localities preferred to the Niagara. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

America. Strong grower; berries medium size, black, melting, juicy, sweeter than Delaware; rich, peculiar flavor. Vine very hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Brilliant. Large clusters; berries large, red, handsome, meaty, tender and delicious; ripens before Delaware, is fully twice as large and better flavored. Hardy as Concord. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Carman. Growth vigorous, very prolific; clusters large; berries medium, black, meaty, rich flavor. Three weeks later than Concord. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Rommel. Cluster small; berry large, greenish yellow, fine flavor; earlier than Concord. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CALIFORNIA GRAPES

In certain localities in west Texas, notably around Barstow, certain of the California or European varieties of Grapes are growing remarkably well. They are proving extremely profitable and Grape-culture seems destined to become one of the leading industries of west Texas. We are not sufficiently posted as to know just what territory to recommend for the extensive planting of this class, but should say it would be safe anywhere from Abilene to El Paso, and from Plainview to the Rio Grande, and then in all the Rio Grande country, clear to the Gulf. We would also advise small plantings all over Texas and Oklahoma for experiment.

Price, extra-strong vines, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Special low prices by the thousand.

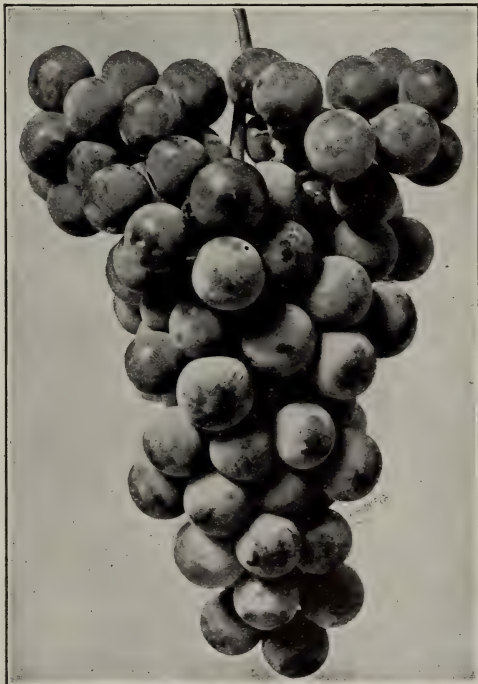
Flame Tokay. Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large; skin thick, pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety, always commands a good price in the eastern markets, and as a table Grape more extensively planted than any other variety.

Black Cornichon. Bunches long and compound, or loose; berries oval, tapering; skin thick and dark, covered with bloom; pulp firm and pleasant; very desirable for table and marketing.

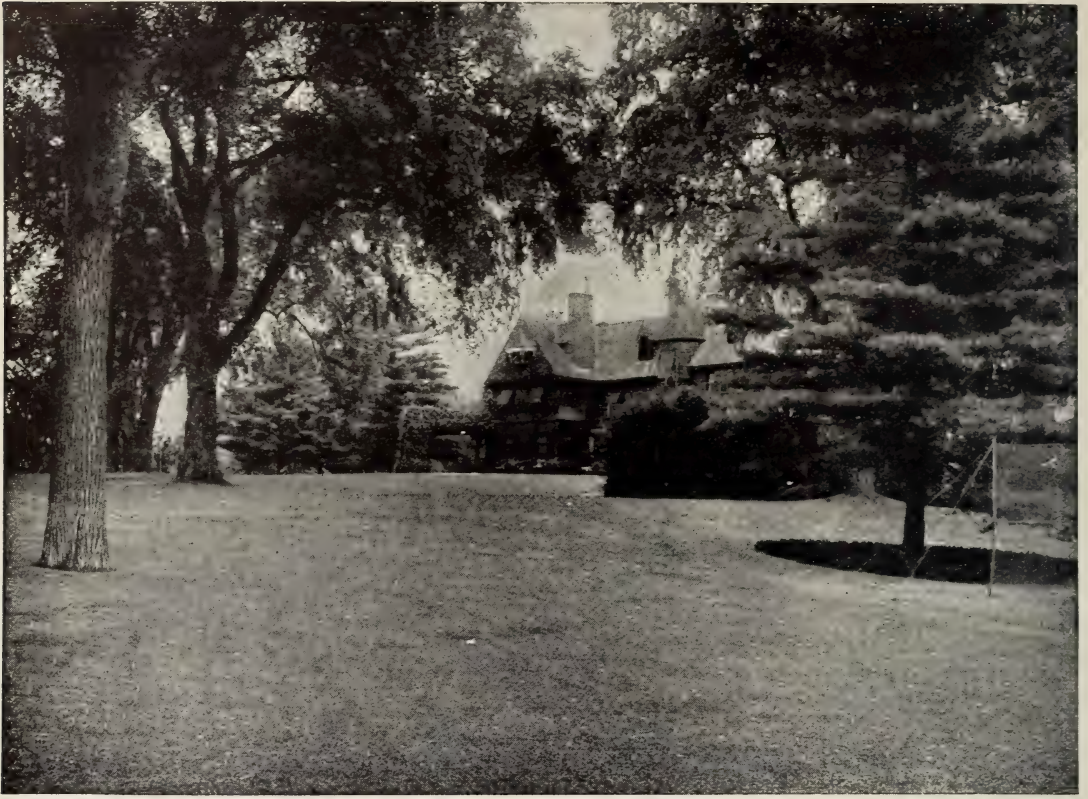
Malaga. Vine a strong grower, and immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil, bunches very large, often weighing ten pounds; compact-shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. One of the best shipping Grapes. Commands a good price in the eastern markets every season.

Muscat of Alexandria (Gordo Blanco). Bunches long and loose-shouldered; berry oval, sometimes round yellowish green, skin thick; flesh with a decided Muscat flavor. This is the variety so extensively planted for raisins.

Thompson's Seedless (Sultana Seedless). An immense bearer; bunches long and compact; berries small, amber-colored, of excellent quality. Makes fine seedless raisins.



BRILLIANT GRAPE



Landscape Work



FOR several years we have made the artistic ornamenting of private estates, cemeteries, public parks, etc., one of the features of our general line of business. This work is under the direction of a competent and experienced landscape architect. We are prepared to furnish plans, lay out the grounds, furnish the trees and do the work. Our intimate knowledge of trees and plants specially adapted for the South is derived from a practical experience of twenty-five years, and enables us to select such classes as are best suited for the many different requirements in planning, planting and ornamenting grounds. We are, therefore, prepared to undertake extensive contracts and supply trees and plants in any quantities. Correspondence is solicited from persons who are interested in beautifying their home surroundings, or municipalities intending the formation of parks, cemeteries, or the planting of shade trees along their thoroughfares.

Shade Trees

The severe drought of 1909 gave us a splendid opportunity to test a number of shade trees. We were experimenting with more new kinds than ever before. Many succumbed to the heat and drought, but others proved themselves remarkably hardy; some of them did better than such old standards as the ash, maple, elm, etc. Some of these are listed in our Catalogue this season for the first time, namely, **Paulownia imperialis**, **Aralia spinosa**, **Taxodium distichum**, **Silver Poplar**, **Sophora Japonica**, **Mimosas**, and many varieties of **Robinia** and **Tamarix**.

While the drought was severe on young shade trees just set out in the nursery, it has not materially injured our general stock of shade trees, because nearly all the trees we sell are two to five years old. They were already well established in the nursery and were not injured. Some of them did not make such rapid growth as they would have done in a wet year, but the wood is better matured, which, in the opinion of many people, makes them superior to trees that have grown too fast and sappy. Our friends need have no fear but they will get first-class trees when they order from us. We have an immense stock, and can make special prices on car lots.

We grow more Sycamores than Peach trees; more Elms than Apples; more Chinas than Plums. This is unusual, as most nurseries grow five times as many fruit trees as they do shade. Almost any one can grow fruit trees, but it requires much time and skill to produce a really first-class shade tree. We have given much study and time to this department of our business, and, as a result, we are having an enormous trade on our shades. The trade is beginning to learn that there is a vast difference between a poor tree and a good one. Nearly every nurseryman and inspector that visits our nursery says we have the finest shade trees he has ever seen.

As all prices in this Catalogue are for trees delivered anywhere in Texas or Oklahoma, we quote only the small and medium-sized trees.

We have a fine stock of very large trees, however, and will give prices on application. We are often asked which is the best shade tree. That is a difficult question to answer. We sell more Sycamores than anything else. It is a rapid grower, hardy, long-lived and handsome. However, we consider the Elm a better tree for permanent shade, though it does not make so good a growth for the first three or four years. The Catalpa is the hardiest of all trees and long-lived. The Umbrella China is the quickest grower, and will thrive under almost every condition and in any soil, yet is short-lived. Take it all in all, this tree behaved better during the drought than any tree we observed, either in the nursery row or when planted out. In fact, it did not seem to know we had any drought. The Black Walnut is a magnificent shade tree and should be planted more generally. It is not only a fairly rapid grower, but is handsome, healthy and permanent and valuable for its timber. The Pecan, also, as a shade tree, has everything in its favor, except that it grows slowly at first. Mulberries are extremely hardy and should be planted extensively in west Texas. The Black Locust is also a hardy and rapid grower, well suited to the same section of country. The Poplars and Box Elders grow rapidly, but are often destroyed by the borer. The Carolina Poplars made the best growth last season of any thing in our Nursery. Some of them grew more than 10 feet from cuttings, during a growing season of six months.

Read what we say about the cultivation of fruit trees. It is just as necessary to cultivate shade trees, at least for a few years. On lawns or sidewalks, where it is not convenient to plow, the ground should be kept well loosened and the grass kept away at least 2 feet on all sides of the trees. Our trees are all nursery-grown, well rooted, have straight bodies, handsome tops, and will compare favorably with any in the United States.

Customers desiring large numbers will find it to their interest to correspond with us for special prices. We will give you prices on trees, delivered in your own town, and guaranteed in good condition. When possible, it is best to come to the Nursery and pick out the trees.

ARALIA spinosa (Hercules' Club). A very effective foliage plant for sub-tropical gardening. The large, bipinnate leaves are from 3 to 4 feet long, and in midsummer the ends of branches are crowned with large terminal clusters of white flowers. The bark and leaves are thickly set with very sharp spines. It suckers freely, and should be planted judiciously or it may give trouble. 50 cts. each.

ASH, Native. Well known; leaves dark green, which remain on the tree till late in the season. One of our handsomest trees that should be more generally planted. 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra-large specimens, \$1 to \$4 each.

BOX ELDER. A rapid-growing native tree. Light green foliage, which is used with fine effect in landscape work, when contrasted with other shades of green. Being soft wooded, it is often attacked by borers. 5 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; large specimens, \$1 to \$4 each.

BIRCH. A beautiful tree, with long, graceful branches and attractive white trunks. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

CATALPA speciosa. A good tree to plant on sidewalks or other exposed localities. Horses and cattle will not touch it. It is also very ornamental, with its large, heart-shaped leaves, and is especially handsome when covered with its white and fragrant blooms in spring. Its timber is very durable, also resisting rot for many years. A rapid grower. We have a tree growing in the street in front of our Nursery that we planted twenty years ago, which is now 42 feet high and 32 inches in diameter. 5 to 7 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; heavy specimens, \$1 to \$4 each.



SILVER MAPLE

SHADE TREES, continued

Catalpa Bungei. (Special.) A Chinese variety, very remarkable for its dense, round, umbrella-like head. Makes a beautiful tree when grafted or budded on a high stem. Fine for formal effects. \$1 each.

COTTONWOOD. A fast-growing native tree. 6 to 7 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CHINA, Umbrella. For quick, useful shade, no tree equals the Umbrella China. A native of Texas, it is especially adapted to our peculiar climate and soils; it grows well on black land, sand, gravel, or almost solid rock; as symmetrical as an umbrella. Sometimes lives to the age of twenty to twenty-five years, but more frequently dies, or rather, breaks to pieces after eight or ten years. For this reason it should not be depended on for permanent shade. A good plan is to plant Chinas alternately 15 feet with Sycamores, Elms or Maples. The Chinas will make a good shade after the first year for eight or ten years; by that time the other trees will be large enough for shade, and the Chinas can then be removed. No tree in the Nursery or elsewhere proved equal to the China during the drought of 1909. It made a continuous and rapid growth, and retained its vigorous, healthy appearance and rich green foliage even during the hottest and driest part of the summer. Everybody should plant Chinas. 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., slightly branched, \$1 each. Prices by the 100 or 1,000 on application. For extra-large trees, write for prices.

SOUR CHINA. The old original China grows faster and larger than either the Umbrella China or the Hybrid China, lives longer, and is preferred by many. Prices same as for Umbrella China

DOGWOOD. Makes a small tree. See Flowering Shrubs, page 21.

HYBRID CHINA. We are not offering this as a distinct variety, but still it is distinct enough to be classed separately. Every year we notice among our Chinas some trees that have in them more or less of the blood of the common, or Sour China. Evidently the blossoms of the Umbrella have been fertilized by the pollen of the Sour China. The trees are taller, handsomer, and longer-lived than the Umbrella, but

Hybrid China, continued

sometimes they are not quite so symmetrical in their growth. The prices will be the same as on the Umbrellas, though we are not always certain of detecting the hybrids, especially in smaller sizes.

ELM, American, or White. The large-leaved, rapid-growing variety. In some respects this is the finest shade tree grown. It attains a great size and age, and the longer it grows, the handsomer it becomes. It grows everywhere, in all locations, and soils. Our trees are all nursery-grown and are probably the finest in the Southwest. 5 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 12 ft., heavy, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; specimens, \$2 to \$5 each. Special prices on large lots.

E., English, or Campestris. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

FLOWERING WILLOW. A small tree or large shrub. See Flowering Shrubs, page 21.

HACKBERRY. In central and southern Texas this tree is much planted for shade, but in the prairie country of north and west Texas it is subject to the attack of the borer and is short-lived. Large trees dug in the woods transplant well, but young trees grown in the Nursery, are more difficult to transplant. We grow them and offer them for sale because there is quite a demand for them, but we do not recommend them highly. 4 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each; 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD. Listed with the Flowering Shrubs on page 22, but really makes a handsome tree and is well suited to poor rocky soil and heavy black prairie land. A tree in Ft. Worth 25 feet high and 25 feet across the top and as symmetrical as an umbrella, is a sight worth going miles to see when in full bloom. 25 cts. to \$1 each.

KELREUTERIA paniculata, or Golden Rain Tree. A medium-sized tree from China and Japan. Succeeds well in the South, and endures drought well. Leaves large, compound, irregularly toothed, with immense panicles of yellow flowers in June, suited for groups or single specimens. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each.

LOCUST, Black. This well-known tree is a good grower and very hardy. We particularly recommend it for west Texas and for sidewalks in cities, or any place where the tree is likely to be neglected. 2 to 3 ft., 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100; 3 to 5 ft., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 10 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Seedlings, \$1 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000. For extra-large trees, write for prices.

LINDEN, or BASSWOOD. A stately tree, common in many parts of America, including the Southwest. A rapid grower, fresh and luxuriant green foliage, with sweet flowers in early spring. Small trees, 25 cts. each.

LIGUSTRUM Japonicum, or Japan Privet. Much used in Mexico and southwest Texas as a shade tree, but not so well known in the latitude of Ft. Worth. Besides making a beautiful tree, it is an evergreen with beautiful broad-leaved, dark green foliage, bearing panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. Can be trimmed into a symmetrical head like the Umbrella China. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MAIDENHAIR TREE (Salisburia, or Ginkgo). A beautiful tree from Japan. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. The foliage resembles that of the Maidenhair Fern, that fact being the reason for its name. A very desirable tree. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MIMOSA Julibrissin. A tree with spreading branches, forming a low flat-topped crown. Flowers borne on ends of branches in large heads, pink and light yellow. Very beautiful. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

MAPLE, Soft, or Silver. With many people the favorite shade tree for this climate. If cultivated for a few years, it makes a rapid growth, and can hardly be equaled by any other tree for the freshness of its foliage and its beautiful appearance. It thrives best in sandy soil, though, with a little care, it will



AMERICAN ELM

SHADE TREES, continued

Maple, Soft, or Silver, continued

grow readily in black land. It is the well-known and very popular "Silver Maple" of the North. 6 to 7 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 10 to 12 ft., heavy, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. Specimen trees, \$2 to \$10 each.

MULBERRIES. For description and varieties, see page 10. We wish, however, to call special attention here to the value of the **Hick's Mulberry** as a shade tree. It is an upright and very rapid grower, and makes a handsome and permanent tree. It often grows 12 feet from the graft the first season, and in two or three years is a large tree. One tree of this variety, planted on our grounds twenty years ago, now has a well-balanced, symmetrical head of 57 feet spread. 4 to 6 ft., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

M., Non-bearing. The varieties of non-bearing Mulberries that we have tried, have not been altogether satisfactory. Still there is a persistent demand for a hardy, non-bearing Mulberry, especially in west Texas. For such a demand, the best thing we have to offer is the **Russian Mulberry**. It is classed with the fruiting kinds, and in the vicinity of Ft. Worth, it does bear one crop of fruit each year. But the fruit is small and is gone in about two weeks. In the West, however, the fruit fails to mature, and hence never becomes a nuisance. The tree grows rapidly, is handsome and large, growing almost anywhere, and hence is very valuable. We have a fine stock of very handsome trees, and they can hardly fail to grow. 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 7 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra-heavy, \$1 to \$5 each.

M., Teas' Weeping. A chance seedling of a Russian Mulberry. This tree has a most wonderful pendent habit. Top-grafted on stems of Russian Mulberry, it makes a most pleasing effect upon the lawn. \$1 ea.

NUT TREES. Pecans, English Walnuts, Japanese Walnuts, Butternuts, Chestnuts, etc., see pages 10 to 13.

OAKS. As more attention is being given to fine landscape work, a demand is created for some of the finer permanent shade and ornamental trees. In this line, nothing can surpass the magnificent family of Oaks. An Oak, once established, is good for hundreds of years.

O., Live. The well-known evergreen Oak of slow growth, but makes a magnificent stately tree. Nursery-grown trees, 5 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

O., Scarlet, or Spotted. A rapid grower; soon makes a large tree, and one of the handsomest of all the Oak family. Leaves bright glossy green, foliage dense, turning to bright red in fall. Bark often spotted green and gray. 6 ft., 50 cts. each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each; 10 to 12 ft., heavy, \$2 each.

O., Pin. Of several kinds of Oaks we had growing in the Nursery last year, the Pin Oak did the best. Small trees, 50 cts. each.

POPLAR, Lombardy, or Italian. Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Forms striking lawn groups; is used for tall screen-hedges, always making a striking feature in any landscape. 6 to 8 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 10 to 12 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; heavy trees, \$1 each.

P., Bolleana. Tall and pyramidal in growth, like the Lombardy, and with silvery foliage like the Silver Poplar. A very striking and desirable novelty that grows well here. 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each; 10 ft., \$1 each; 12 ft., \$1.50 each.

P., Carolina. Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. If well pruned back during the first few seasons, it makes a strong, durable tree. Is yearly planted in great numbers, and is one of the most popular street trees. In some cities it is planted almost exclusively when opening new streets in residence sections. 6 to 8 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50

Poplar, Carolina, continued

per doz.; 10 to 12 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; heavy trees, \$1 to \$2.50 each.

P., Tulip (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). A magnificent rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip shape. Valuable as an ornamental tree for street and lawn planting; also for lumber. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each; 8 to 9 ft., \$1 each.

P. albus niveus. The well-known Silver Poplar. Small trees, 25 cts. each.

PECANS. Pecans make as fine shade trees as can be found. They are a little slow starting off, but when once well established, they grow rapidly. A tree ten, twenty or thirty years old will be as large as almost any other kind of tree the same age, and it will live for hundreds of years. For prices and varieties, see page 12.

ROBINIA. All the Robinias, of which the Black Locust is the best known, are well adapted to our severe climate. They are rapid growers and some of them are highly ornamental, producing beautiful blossoms in great profusion.

All varieties, 50 cts. each

R. hispida rosea (Rose, or Moss Locust, or Acacia). During April it is covered with clusters of rose-colored flowers, and is then one of the most attractive trees of dwarf growth.

R. Pseudo-acacia. See Black Locust, page 18.

R. pendula. A strong grower of drooping habit; foliage heavy, flowers white.

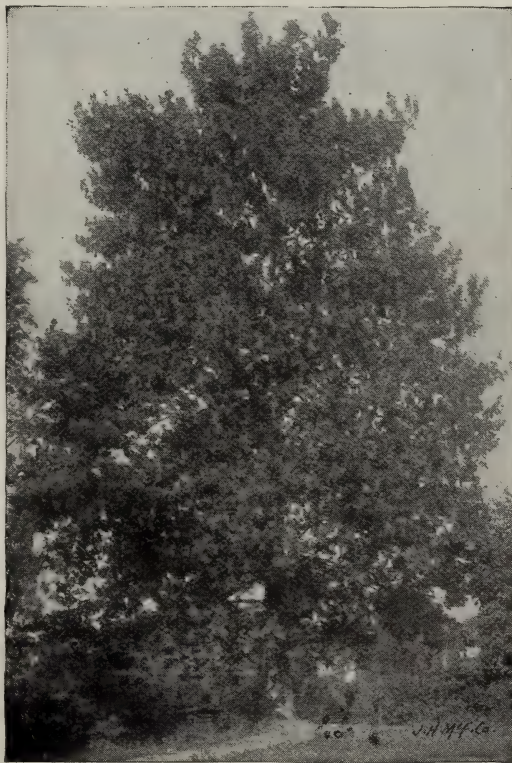
R. monophylla. Medium-sized tree, with short foliage.

R. semperflorens. Bark dark brown; foliage long and heavy.

Robinia viscosa. Dwarf grower, with heavy foliage.

R. inermis latifolia. Foliage short; bark nearly black; attractive.

R. Rozynskiana. A loose straggling grower; foliage fern-like.



SYCAMORE

SHADE TREES, continued

- R. Bessoniana.** Foliage very dark green and heavy short stocky growth.
R. pyramidalis. Tall upright grower, much like the Lombardy Poplar in habit.
R. Decaisne. Tall, strong grower; foliage narrow, dark green.



FLOWERS OF TULIP TREE (see page 19)

RUSSIAN OLIVE. Tree attains a height of from 20 to 30 feet; bark dark green, wood very heavy and burns like a candle (called by some the European Candle Tree); foliage rich silver color, willow shape; flowers deep golden and very fragrant; hardy. It is a beautiful ornamental tree, and should be in every collection. Small trees, 25 cts. each, extra large, \$1 each.

SOPHORA Japonica (Japan Sophora) A small tree, with smooth, dark green bark, pretty pinnate leaves and white pea-shaped flowers in drooping clusters. Seems well suited to our climate. Small trees, 25 cts.

S. secundiflora. A native species better known as the Wild China, though it is not a China. A fast grower, hardy, and makes a beautiful shade tree. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

SYCAMORE. We sell more Sycamores in Fort Worth than all other shade trees combined. There must be a reason for this. It is not the cheapest tree. In fact, it is about the highest-priced shade tree. It is because the Sycamore is by far the best shade tree for all purposes. It grows well on all soils, is of moderately rapid growth, and after it becomes once established it rarely or never dies, but continues to grow bigger and finer every year. However, after the tree is eight or ten years old, and becomes a little rough, with open top and small leaves that turn yellow in the summer, and drop early in the fall, then the top of the tree should be cut back severely, leaving nothing but the trunk, with the branches cut back to within a few feet of the trunk. It may look as though the tree is ruined, but in the spring it will throw out new sprouts that will grow 8 or 10 feet in a few months, covered with immense leaves rich and green, which will remain on the tree till after frost. The Sycamore is more uniform and symmetrical in its growth than almost any other tree; hence it is the best tree for street and avenue plant-

Sycamore, continued

ing. A row of Sycamores, if planted at the same time, and the same-sized tree is used, will be uniform in its growth. We quote below only the smaller-sized trees, such as we can ship by express; however, we can furnish fine specimens up to five years old, as high as 18 to 20 feet, and with a spread of branches 8 to 10 feet. Such trees vary in price from \$2 to \$6 each. These had better go by freight. Where large Sycamores are wanted in 500 to 1,000 lots we shall be pleased to quote special prices. Purchasers needing large lots would find it to their advantage to visit our Nursery and see the trees. 4 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; specimens, \$2 to \$10 each.

S., Oriental. A form of Sycamore differing slightly from our native variety. A strong grower and makes a handsome tree. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each.

STERCULIA platanifolia (Varnish Tree; Japan Parasol). A very desirable shade tree, of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June. Leaves large, bark smooth and green. Fine for bees. Height, 40 to 50 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TAXODIUM distichum. (Deciduous, or Southern Cypress.) A beautiful stately tree, with small feathery light green foliage. Small trees, 25 cts. each.

TAMARIX. See Shrubs.

WILD CHERRY. A graceful tree of medium size. Leaves dark green, and shining, turning bright yellow before falling. Flowers appear when the leaves are nearly grown, white, disposed in many-flowered racemes. Fruit almost black when ripe. Excellent for lawn or landscape. As an attraction to birds, the fruits seem unsurpassed, and continue to ripen over a period of several weeks. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

WILLOW. Rapid-growing, hardy trees, thriving in any moist soil. The Willows are valuable and interesting subjects, both on account of their graceful aspect, showy catkins and bright bark. The Babylonian Weeping Willow is everywhere associated with waterside planting, and is without doubt one of the most remarkable of trees. Wonderful effects may be obtained by grouping or massing the bright-barked varieties. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each.

W., Babylonica (Weeping Willow). A large tree, with slender, pendent branches; leaves silvery gray, silky on both surfaces. A picturesque tree.

W., Babylonica dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). More pendulous than the above.

W., Babylonica Salomonii. Vigorous grower; bark green. Upright.

W., Batavia. Wood red, leaves large and rough, of grayish green color.

W., Caprea (Goat, or Pussy Willow). Small, upright tree; leaves large and broad, green above and white beneath. Catkins very numerous, appearing in early spring. Very handsome in flower.

W., Elegantissima (Thurlo Weeping Willow). Similar to the Babylonian, but more spreading.

W., Japan Lavallei. Weeping; leaves small; wood red.

W., Rigida pendula. A vigorous grower, with large, glossy leaves and yellow bark.

W., Vitellina aurea (Gold-barked Willow). Bark of the branches golden yellow. Dwarf grower.

W., Vitellina Britzensis (Bronze-barked Willow). Bark of the branches red or bronze in early spring.

W., Black. Our native upright Willow. A fast grower and is the largest of all the Willows.

W., Osier. Low-growing; bushy.

WALNUT, Black. This well-known tree should be more generally planted for shade, timber, ornament and windbreak. Our trees are the kind that produce large nuts on large, rapid-growing trees. They are different from the small, native trees. Trees offered are from a tree on our grounds, twelve years old, 35 feet high and 40 feet across the top. It produced ten bushels of nuts last season. Small trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; large trees, \$1 to \$3 each.

W., Japan and English. See page 13.

Flowering Shrubs

The demand for Flowering Shrubs is increasing rapidly each year. There is a long list of kinds that are admirably suited to our soil and climate. By judicious planting, they may be had in bloom from January to November. Once planted, they live and bloom indefinitely. But aside from their blooming qualities, they are equally valuable for their landscape effects when planted in groups or masses. Of the better-known shrubs, the Crape Myrtle takes the first place. It can be had in four colors and will grow to be a small tree, but will be more satisfactory if kept in bush form by pruning. The Altheas are fine bloomers and thrifty growers and also make a fine hedge; the Red Bud, Flowering Willow, Dogwood, *Cydonia Japonica*, Star Jasmine, Vitex, Corchorus, many of the Spireas, Deutzias, Philadelphus, and Weigelas, Lilacs, etc., can be grown on almost any soil, with but little care, and all are beautiful. The Buddleias, Caryopteris, Pomegranates and Smoke Tree are not quite so well known, but all are interesting, and well worthy of trial, while the Hydrangeas, Snowballs, Calycanthus, etc., grow splendidly in Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas and in other localities where a little extra care is used.

Price of all shrubs, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra-large, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

AMORPHA Canescens. A low, dense shrub of silvery aspect. Flower light blue. Splendid for rock-gardens.

ALTHEA. Next to Crape Myrtle, perhaps the most satisfactory flowering shrub. We have the following leading named varieties, in shades of color from pure white to pink and purple. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; large, 3-year-old plants, 50 cts. ea.

Viole Claire. Beautiful pale lilac.

Pæoniiflora. Double rose.

alba plena. Double white.

Carneus plenus. Delicate rose-colored; semi-double.

spectabilis fl. pl. White; crimson eye; very double

speciosus. Delicate pink.

monstrosus. Large, single white, with crimson center.

Single Mixed. The best bloomers, and many of these are of wondrous beauty.

speciosus rubra. Double, rosy purple.

Pompon Rouge. Small, double red.

ranunculifolia plenus. Double, white,

Ordens. Double, light purple.

Violaceous. Semi-double, dark purple.

elegantissima. Semi-double, rose.

De la Veune. Semi-double, lilac.

Penet plenus. Double, dark purple.

BUDDLEIA Lindleyana. One of our thriftiest-growing shrubs. Blooms constantly from middle of summer till late fall. A shrub with very dark green leaves, usually attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet. Flowers violet-purple, in dense, arching racemes, 4 to 8 inches long.

CALYCANTHUS florida (Sweet Shrub). Flowers double, of a chocolate color, and very fragrant. 35 cts.

CHILOPSIS linearis (Flowering Willow). A tall-growing shrub from southwest Texas, which is well adapted to the climate. Leaves linear; flowers very showy, in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Tube lilac; end of corolla mottled deep lilac, with two yellow stripes in center of tube. A most valuable shrub, which blooms almost continuously throughout the summer. 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

CORNUS (Dogwood). Species of tall growth are described under Deciduous Trees. The shrubby Dogwoods, in many cases, have very pretty flowers, but are valued also for their handsome fruits, leaf variegations and bright-colored bark. If planted in lines or groups, against evergreens, the bark is very showy in winter, especially if pruned yearly to make the growth of young shoots thicker. 25 cts.

floridus. Large, white-flowering Dogwood. 50 cts.

sanguinea. Red-flowering Dogwood. 50 cts.

stoloniferous. Bright reddish purple branches; flowers creamy white, in dense, flat-topped clusters.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A compact shrub, 3 or 4 feet high, producing lavender-blue flowers in summer and early autumn in the greatest profusion. Stood the drought of last summer as well as anything we had.

CEANOTHUS Americanus. A low, spreading shrub, about 2 feet tall; leaves bright green; flowers white, in dense clustered panicles.

CORCHORUS (Kerria).

Japonicus. A slender, green-branched shrub, with globular orange-yellow flowers. A real acquisition to our list of shrubs.

Japonicus fl. pl. A double-flowered form of the above.

CRAPE MYRTLE. The well-known flowering shrub or small tree; very showy in summer or fall. The most satisfactory flowering shrub for this locality. It thrives on almost any kind of soil and blooms continuously from June to November. They bloom better when kept pruned to bush form than if allowed to become trees.

Crimson. A strong-growing variety, and very showy. 25 cts. each.

Purple. 25 cts.

Pink. 25 cts.

Dwarf Blue. It is unusual to have a new variety of Crape Myrtle, but the Dwarf Blue is quite distinct from the old standard varieties, both in bush and flower. It is entirely different from the old purple variety, being of dwarf, stocky habit, very profuse bloomer. The entire bush being hidden under a mass of rather light blue flowers, which are more persistent than other varieties. It is a novelty of decided merit. 50 cts.

White. A most valuable variety; indeed, we consider it the best white shrub for Texas, not excepting the *Spiraea Van Houttei* or *Philadelphus grandiflorus*. It blooms at a time when good flowers are scarce. 50 cts.

CYDONIA (Pyrus).

Japonica (Scarlet Japan Quince). Has bright scarlet flowers in great profusion early in the spring.

Maulei. Beautiful orange-colored flowers; a distinct shade. 50 cts.

alba. Flowers pure white.



ALTHEA



DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

DEUTZIA. A neat, bushy shrub, bearing in spring beautiful clusters of flowers of exquisite beauty.

crenata fl. pl. Double-flowering and exceedingly handsome variety; flowers white, tinged rose. These are sometimes called Tassel Flowers. 25 cts.

Pride of Rochester. A variety of the above and producing large, double, white flowers; the back of the petals being slightly tinted with rose. It excels all the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms nearly a week earlier than Crenata flore pleno. 35 cts.

gracilis. Produces large sprays of pure white flowers early in the season. Very dwarf.

candidissima fl. pl. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers white.

FORSYTHIAS (Golden Bells). These are doing well in Fort Worth and are well worthy of a place in any collection. The best very early-flowering shrub.

viridissima. A large shrub with erect green branches flowers golden yellow. 35 cts.

Sieboldi. Low shrub with slender pendulous branches; leaves ovate; yellow flowers.

intermedia. Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green; hardy. 35 cts.

Fortunei aurea. Fortune's golden-leaved. 35 cts.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. Form spreading, bearing large foliage and immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers more than a foot long, which change to pink and finally to purple; blooms from June till frost. It is a very attractive plant, its clusters of bloom presenting a striking appearance. Most effective when planted in groups. 35 cts.; extra-large plants, 75c.

HONEYSUCKLE, Bush or Upright. Early-blooming; very fragrant. Succeeds over wide areas.

JASMINE, Catelonian. A hardy shrub, with beautiful foliage and fragrant white flowers. This plant always gives pleasure and is effective in well-arranged grounds.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD. A beautiful native shrub that grows to be a small tree. It blooms very early in the spring, every twig being covered with pinkish purple flowers. Very hardy and attractive. 25 cts. to \$1 each.

LILAC. Grows and blooms well here.

Purple. The well-known variety.

White. Bears large, handsome panicles of pure white blossoms. 35 cts.

Rubra de Marley. Double, dark lilac-red. 50 cts.

Madame Lemoine. Superb double white. \$1.

POMEGRANATE. Grows here as a flowering shrub, but grows larger and bears abundant crops of fruit in southern Texas. It has small leaves and handsome orange-red flowers. The fruits are the size of small oranges, and ripen in late summer or autumn. Make fine specimens, also, when grown in tubs.

Double Yellow-flowering.

Double Red-flowering.

PHILADELPHUS (*Syringa*, or **Mock Orange**). The Philadelphia is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blooming season, it merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habits, form large shrubs 12 to 15 feet high. They can, of course, be kept smaller by pruning.

coronarius (Garland Syringa). A well-known shrub, with pure white, highly-scented flowers. One of the first to flower.

grandiflorus (Large-flowered Syringa). Has very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

speciosissimus. One of the best Philadelphia, growing 6 to 8 feet high, producing wreaths of fragrant white blossoms with rich orange centers.

inodorus. Flowers white, double; tall grower.

PRIVET, Japan (*Ligustrum Japonicum*). Makes a beautiful shrub, and in southern Texas and Mexico is used as a shade tree. Small plants, 25 cts.

Manda's Golden. Foliage beautiful golden and holds its color all summer. 25 cts.

California. When not pruned, it makes a beautiful shrub, covered in early spring with panicles of white, fragrant flowers.

Nepaulense. See Evergreens.

RHUS Cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers, that cover the entire plant during the summer, appearing like clouds of smoke.

glabra (Smooth Sumac). Large-growing shrub, with smooth bark. Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA



SPIRÆA JAPONICA

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

RUSSIAN OLIVE. A desirable large shrub or small tree. See Trees, page 20.

SNOWBALL. A great favorite where it succeeds well, but it too often succumbs to our very long, hot summers. When in full bloom, very early in spring, the great bushes are thickly massed with spherical, fluffy balls of snowy white. Gives the same effect in spring that hydrangeas do in August. 35 cts.

Japanese (*Viburnum plicatum*). Of moderate growth, compact habit; leaves of a rich, dark green color; flowers whiter than the common variety, some weeks later, and remain on much longer. One of the most desirable shrubs grown. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA. One of the most useful flowering shrubs; very hardy and free-flowering, of inestimable garden value.

Crimson, Anthony Waterer. A bright crimson; dwarf and dense in growth; when scarcely 3 inches high it begins to bloom, and thereafter is seldom out of flower. In the garden it will make a plant 3 feet high, and wide, and will be covered with flower-heads 6 inches across. 35 cts.

Reevesii, or Bridal Wreath. The well-known favorite; single white.

Reevesii fl. pl. A beautiful neat, compact-growing shrub, with large clusters of double white flowers that completely cover the plant.

variegata. Very heavy foliage; flowers pink, changing to white.

Van Houttei. The finest variety in the collection. Very hardy, flowers double, white.

callosa superba. Dwarf grower; flowers white, blooming from June to frost.

Billardii. Flowers in spikes; a beautiful bright pink. Very showy and attractive.

nobleana. Pink flowers, blooming all summer.

Spiræa Thunbergii. A variety of dwarf habit and graceful form; flowers are small and white, appearing in early spring. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit. 35 cts.

TAMARIX. Last season we imported ten varieties of Tamarix from France, and have been very much pleased both with the hardness of growth and also with the beauty of their foliage and blossoms. They are certain to become popular when better known. What we want in this country is something that will grow, and the Tamarix seems to grow in any soil and under all conditions. It will grow on the alkaline soils of west Texas, on the shifting sands of the coast country, and on the salt soil of the seaside. Always fresh-looking and graceful and some of the newer varieties always in bloom.

Hispida estivalis. Delicate glaucous green foliage; very compact, rivaling the plumes of the ostrich in beauty, blooming continuously through the summer. 50 cts.

Odessana. The foliage of this variety is light green, fern-like and very graceful. Late bloomer. 50 cts.

Japonica. Dark green, very compact and massive-looking foliage. One of the best of the collection. Must be seen to be appreciated. 50 cts.

Africanus. Handsome foliage; upright habit. Blooms in May.

Gallica (French Tamarix). Tall, with slender, spreading branches, with bluish green, scale-like leaves; showy and distinct.

Tetandra. Tall grower; foliage light green; bark a dull red.

Parviflora. Tall, with dark green foliage; a showy variety.

Caspica. Foliage dark green; tall grower, upright; bark dark red.

VITEX Agnus-Castus. This is a valuable shrub or medium-growing tree. The flowers are in spikes, lilac color, blooming early in May, and lasting long.

Agnus-Castus alba. Same as above, but white

WEIGELA. One of our very best shrubs. Makes a neat, compact bush; a free bloomer and quite hardy.



WEIGELA

Hardy Climbing Plants

The hardy climbers are simply indispensable for many ornamental uses. By planting them about an unsightly fence or old stump, it can be turned into an object of living beauty, and thus become a delight rather than an offense to the observer. Our assortment is select.

Price, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. A strong grower and rapid climber, with rich green foliage, changing to bright red in autumn. The foliage is large and not so glossy as the following. When trained over a building, fasten the stems to the wall in some way, or storms will tear them off.

Veitchii. A hardy Ampelopsis of Japanese origin. It grows as rapidly as the old Virginia Creeper, and attains a height of 50 feet. It clings firmly to any wall, tree, etc. The leaves are small on young plants, which at first are of an olive-green brownish color, changing to bright scarlet in the autumn. As the plant acquires age the leaves increase in size. This variety becomes more popular every season, as it becomes more widely known, and is, without question, one of the very best climbing plants for covering brick or stone walls that can be grown. 2-year, 25 cts.; extra-strong, 3-year, 50 cts.

ANTIGONON leptopus (Mountain Rose, or Queen's Wreath). A lovely climber from Central Mexico, with beautiful, rose-colored flowers in racemes 2 feet long. The profusion of bloom is such as to give the appearance of roses as a distance; hence its Mexican name, "Rosa de Montana," or Mountain Rose. It is moderately hardy with protection; the vines are killed to the ground by frost, but grow and bloom the next spring. Strong roots, 25 cts.; extra-strong, 2-year, 50 cts.

BIGNONIA. The well-known Trumpet Creeper that grows wild in southern and eastern Texas, flourishes everywhere under the most unfavorable conditions, and is always pretty and satisfactory. We had only one variety, and hence not much was said about it. But when we saw where a nurseryman in France was offering ten or twelve varieties, we secured several plants of each for test. The result has been a great surprise to us. There are so many shapes, sizes and colors of bloom, and the plants are such luxuriant growers, even on the poorest soil and in the hottest and driest times, that our friends need not hesitate to try them.

Manglesi. A very strong grower; one we can highly recommend. Flowers 5 inches across, a beautiful soft crimson, shaded with orange. Throat orange, veined crimson. Six to twelve blooms on each truss 50 cts.

speciosa flava. Fern-like foliage; not so strong a grower as Manglesi, but entirely distinct. Flowers salmon, with crimson tube. 25 cts.



FLOWERS OF BIGNONIA

Bignonia grandiflora. A rare and beautiful variety.

Twelve to sixteen blooms on each truss. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across; salmon, veined crimson. 50c.

coccinea. A free grower; profuse bloomer; flowers scarlet, throat shaded salmon. 25 cts.

radicans. One of the oldest varieties; flowers orange-scarlet; a strong grower; fine for covering walls or fences that are unsightly. 25 cts.

rubra. Flowers dark red, 2 to 3 inches across; a fine variety. 25 cts.

Thunbergii. Flowers a clear salmon, throat shaded scarlet; individual blooms 3 to 4 inches across. 50c.

hybrida. Dark blood-red flowers; fine bloomer. 25 cts.

Madame Galen. A rich glowing scarlet, with very large trusses; blooms 3 to 4 inches across, ten to twelve blooms to each truss. 50 cts.

capreolata. 25 cts.

CLEMATIS Jackmani. The best-known and most valued variety of this popular family. A perfect mass of bloom when in full flower. Color dark, rich, royal purple. Strong, 2-year, 50 cts.

paniculata. Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during the midsummer and fall, upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant and the foliage is handsome. A most desirable new climber, which is attracting much attention, and is perfectly hardy. 50 cts.; small plants, 25 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE. Still remains the most popular vine; it has every qualification to recommend it—beautiful foliage, fragrant and lovely flowers, everblooming habit and evergreen leaves. Covers porch or trellis very rapidly.

Chinese Evergreen. White, buff and pink; delightfully fragrant.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS, continued

Honeysuckle, Golden Netted. Foliage variegated, with yellow veins and blotches; flowers white and cream-colored.

Belgian, or European Sweet. Sometimes called Monthly Fragrant, or Dutch Honeysuckle. A fine, hardy grower; flowers large and exceedingly sweet, buff, yellow and red. Constant-blooming.

Yellow Coral. Just like the Red Coral, except in color, which is a pure clear yellow. A desirable novelty. 50 cts.

Scarlet Trumpet, or Red Coral. A rapid grower, with bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers.

Hall's. Dark green, with glossy foliage; flowers white and buff, with a strong Jasmine odor. 35 cts.

IVY, English. Evergreen and hardy; the richest foliage of any vine. Our plants are very healthy and vigorous, and will be sure to live, as they have all been grown outdoors in pots.

MADEIRA VINE. A rapid-climbing plant, with thick, glossy green foliage and fine white, fragrant flowers. 10 cts.

WISTARIA, Chinese Purple. One of the handsomest vines in cultivation, producing long, pendulous clusters of blue flowers in the greatest profusion. 25 cts.

White. 50 cts.

CLIMBING ROSES. See page 33.

Ornamental Grasses

For large beds or groups on the lawn, these tall-growing, graceful grasses give beautiful effects. In many of the finest public parks they are now given prominent positions. The spikelets, or plume-like heads, are also used in a dry state for winter decorations. The following are favorite sorts:

ARUNDO Donax variegata (Ribbon Grass). This scarce and beautiful variety is one of the most stately of silvery variegated reed-like plants, and one that can be used either as a single specimen or in groups; its graceful foliage is creamy white and green striped. Grown either as a clump on the lawn or as a border it is very valuable. 25 cts.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Attains the height of 10 or 12 feet, throwing up numerous flower-spikes of a grayish white color; blooms profusely for a long time. 25 cts

EULALIA Japonica. A hardy perennial from Japan, with long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white. It sends up stalks 4 to 6 feet high, terminating with a cluster of flower-spikes on which the individual flowers are arranged. 25 cts.

Japonica zebrina. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves, the leaves being striped every 2 or 3 inches with a band of yellow half an inch wide. 25 cts.

Japonica univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf

Hedge Plants

These Hedge Plants, used instead of unsightly and expensive wooden fences, are most valuable, economical and ornamental. Live hedges increase yearly, and are usually very satisfactory, both in appearance and as a protection against trespass.

ALTHEAS. These make excellent hedges; they grow rapidly, retain their foliage, and, in addition, they are covered with beautiful, large blossoms of nearly all colors from June to frost. They should be allowed to make a natural growth and not pruned except in winter. All colors, single, \$12 per 100.

BOX, Tree. Beautiful evergreen hedge; not thrifty in sand, but quite so in clay or black land, where it does well. Small plants for borders, \$5 per 100.

ARBORVITÆ, Chinese. Evergreen; makes a fast-growing, ornamental hedge when neatly pruned; rich color. 18 to 24 inches, \$20 per 100.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. \$10 per 100

PRIVET, California. Nearly evergreen; a strong pyramidal shrub, with bright green leaves and white flowers; grows rapidly when trimmed in any shape. \$3.50 per 100; 2-year, \$5 per 100.

HARDY ORANGE. For description, see page 26. Small plants, \$5 per 100.



HEDGE OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Evergreens

Evergreens are rapidly coming into favor again, since it is seen that fine ones can be grown with such ease. When properly planted they are beautiful in summer for their landscape effect, but it is in the winter time that they are especially appreciated. Failures and disappointments in the South are often due to the lack of knowledge as to what kinds to plant. Firs, Spruces, Hemlocks, Yews, etc., are a failure here, but *Arborvitæ*, *Magnolias*, Cypress, Cedars, Junipers, *Cedrus Deodara*, *Euonymus*, Cape Jasmintes, Olives, and many other broad-leaved evergreens furnish us as fine a list of evergreens as can be wanted anywhere.

ARBORVITÆ, Rosedale Hybrid. This is a cross between the *Arborvitæ* and *Retinospora*, originating in Texas. It has the same dense, compact, upright and uniform growth as the Golden *Arborvitæ*, while in texture and color it resembles the *Retinospora*, except that it is soft and feathery to the touch, and in color it is a bright, fresh pea-green, very striking and attractive. Being a native of Texas, it seems to be perfectly adapted to this peculiar climate, and does well in almost any situation. It is inclined to be dwarf and, apparently, will never grow more than 6 or 8 feet high. 12 to 15 in., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 18 to 20 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra-fine specimens, 2½ to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Chinese. Hardy and a rapid grower; can be made a compact tree by frequent and careful pruning. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger plants, 50 cts. to \$1 each.

Golden. The most popular evergreen in the South; is easily transplanted; needs little pruning. 12 to 15 in., 25 cts. each, 15 to 20 in., 50 cts. each; larger plants, \$1 each.

BOX, Tree. Dark, glossy green and vigorous in stiff soil, but not so much so in sandy soil. 25 cts. each.

CAPE JASMINE. Heretofore we have stated in this Catalogue that the Cape Jasmine is too tender for this locality, and have recommended it only for those sections of the state to the south and east of Fort Worth. To a certain extent we were wrong. Specimen plants, several years old, are thriving and blooming beautifully not only in Fort Worth, but farther north in Denison and Oklahoma. The soil of our old nursery did not seem to suit them, but since we have been growing it at our new Nursery we have had good results. A beautiful plant with bright glossy green leaves and double white, fragrant blossoms. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger, 50 cts. each.



CEDRUS DEODARA

CEDARS, Native Red. The well-known native tree. One of the finest evergreens we know, and is perfectly hardy. Fine nursery-grown trees, 25 cts. to \$1 each.

CEDRUS Deodora (The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains). A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green, branches feathery and spreading. \$1 to \$2 each.

CYPRESS, Pyramidalis. Tall, slender, upright evergreen. Hardy, a good grower, and one of the most graceful trees. 10 to 12 in., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 ft., \$1 each.

Hybrid. A fast, upright grower, and extremely hardy. 10 to 12 in., 50 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

EUONYMUS Japonica. A hardy and ornamental plant, with rich, handsome foliage. 25 cts. to 75 cts. each.

HARDY ORANGE (*Citrus trifoliata*). Dwarf, symmetrical, with glossy green, trifoliate leaves. The fragrant white blossoms are borne continually. The fruit is small, bright red in color, very curious. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each. If wanted in large quantities, for hedges, write for special prices.

HOLLY, Native American. We have been rather surprised at our success with the Holly. We have had good success transplanting it, and it has stood our hot summers remarkably well. Small plants only, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

IRISH JUNIPER. Closely related to the red cedar. Beautiful, compact-growing evergreen, with bright green foliage which has metallic luster; makes the whole tree very attractive. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

LIGUSTRUM Nepaulense. A broad-leaved evergreen privet of compact growth and rich dark green heavy foliage. Desirable evergreen. 75 cts.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. This is the grandest of all evergreens and flower trees; hardy in this latitude; seems to thrive in any soil or location. Being indigenous to the South, the impression prevails that it will not do in cold or dry climates. This is incorrect. It is growing in Washington, D. C., in Illinois, in Oklahoma, the Panhandle of Texas, and, in fact, we do not know of any place where it has been tried that it does not grow and bloom well. The flowers are pure white, sometimes measuring 12 to 15 inches across, the petals thick and waxy, and very fragrant. The tree is easy to transplant, but all the leaves must be cut off when moved. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

OLEANDER. A good house plant, vigorous and hardy 200 miles south or east of Fort Worth. Pink and white. Small plants, 25 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. to \$1 each.

PITTOSPORUM Tobira. Leaves dark green, clustered at the tips of the branches. Flowers pure white, fragrant, produced in short, dense clusters. Makes a splendid specimen plant. Small plants, 50 cts. each.

PINES. We planted many varieties of Pines in the spring of 1909. Most of them succumbed to the extreme heat and drought. Three kinds however proved themselves to be very hardy. These were the **Austrian, Scotch and Jack Pines.** All of the above varieties, 50 cts. each.

WILD PEACH. A broad-leaved evergreen tree, native of Texas and the Gulf states. One of the most desirable evergreens for this section. It should be defoliated and pruned when planted. 25 cts. to \$1 each.

OTHER EVERGREENS. For Oranges, Lemons, Tea Plants, *Magnolia fuscata*, Sweet Olives, etc., see sub-tropical department.



Roses for the South



HE popularity of the Rose is greater today in the South than ever before. Other flowers may be in favor one year, and out the next, but the Rose easily takes the lead, and is never in danger of being superseded by any other flower. In fact, its popularity continues to increase just as we are learning better what varieties to plant and how to care for them, and as new varieties are being introduced every year, which in some particulars are more desirable than the older ones. "What to plant," and "how to care for them" we strive to show in this Catalogue. It is the result of twenty-five years' experience and observation in Texas. That our efforts in this direction are appreciated is attested by hundreds of letters from pleased customers all over the Southwest.

To our old customers it is hardly necessary to say any more than that we have a good stock of plants, besides a fine list of new varieties. The Rose-lover is not satisfied to plant only the old standards, even if they should be the best. He wants to try the new Roses, and see if he cannot get something better or newer than what he already has. Of course he expects to be disappointed many times, but many times he is delighted in finding a real acquisition. The improvement in new Roses seems to go on unabated, and the last few years have produced many decided acquisitions. In the following list we try to offer only such new Roses as have decided merit. The work that we have done toward obtaining and disseminating some practical knowledge of the Rose is having its reward in our greatly increased sales. Our customers are beginning to believe that if Baker Bros. Co. recommend a Rose it has decided merit, and if certain Roses are not found in our Catalogue, it is well to let them alone. We doubt if as good a collection of Roses for Texas can be found anywhere else. Of course, some florists in the North offer all the Roses we do and many more; but it is because of this "many more" that it is not safe to order from them. Three-fourths of the Roses offered in northern Catalogues are not suited to our soil and climate; all of our Roses have special merit, and are adapted to this climate.

We can supply field-grown plants of nearly all the varieties offered. There is quite a difference between our field-grown plants and the stock offered by northern florists as "two-year-olds." They mean plants that have been kept in pots through the second season, and have tall, weak growth. Ours are grown in the open ground and have a strong, bushy growth, which is much superior to the spindling of a pot Rose. As usual, we have added a number of new varieties to our list, and have also dropped a few superseded by better and similar varieties of the same class. This selection of the best we shall continue, thus keeping our list up to the very best standard for this climate. Of the new varieties offered, we have tested a number and can heartily recommend them. Some we have not tested, and their descriptions are, of course, borrowed. There is such a desire and ambition among most of our customers to get the newest and best that they do not care to wait for us to try a new kind, but are willing to make the experiment themselves. Occasionally such people will be disappointed, but they must remember that not every variety that will succeed well in Ohio, New Jersey, or France is suitable to this climate.

Our small pot-plants are growing in pots, and can be planted any time that we have them. We advise our friends to plant them out before April, except in Kansas, and more northern points. A little cold weather will not hurt a Rose. The prices given are for healthy, vigorous young plants, 5 to 10 inches tall, taken from 2 1/4-inch pots. Those marked "field-grown" are plants taken from the open ground, are bushy, and from 1 to 3 feet tall, according to variety. When planted out, the tops should be cut back nearly to the ground.

Roses require a rich soil and plenty of water. They succeed best on stiff soil—black, waxy, clayey or black sand—but they will grow and bloom in any soil if well manured and watered.

Directions for Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone-meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

When planting, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

Pruning. After the coldest weather is past, and just before growth starts in the spring (in the latitude of Fort Worth about February 15), most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety, the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring; they state that the flowers produced on their Roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before



AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE

ROSES FOR THE SOUTH, continued

they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and, if they received proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

Insects. For "aphis" and "thrips" spray plants daily with sulpho-tobacco soap.

For Rose Slug, spray with hellebore or insect powder. Rose leaf hopper, spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction, kerosene emulsion or sulpho-tobacco soap.

Mildew. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with sulphur or soot.

NEW AND NOTABLE ROSES

CATHERINE ZEIMET. The new double white Baby Rambler. A new and beautiful addition to the Baby Rambler Roses. It grows to the height of 20 inches and produces double white flowers in abundance, which are excellent both for cut-flowers and yard. It has a fragrance similar to that of hyacinths. Of a free, compact growth and very attractive, forming a sheet of white. Small plants only, 20 cts.

FREIHERR VON MARSHALL. As an outdoor Rose it has no superior. The flowers are larger and beautifully shaped, double and full, borne in wonderful profusion all through the growing season. It is bright red, one of the brightest if not the very best Tea Rose in existence; fine, long, well-shaped buds. Small plants only, 20 cts.

COUNTESS OF DERBY (H. T.) Center salmon, shaded into delicate peach, large and finely formed; very large petals, free and fragrant. A magnificent Rose, and one that is sure to please, being a strong grower and an excellent bloomer. Small plants, only, 20 cts.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. This is hardly now a new Rose, but it is one of the best we have for outdoor culture. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and a very free

bloomer. The buds are extra large, very full, double and exceedingly sweet. The color is a dark rich crimson, most exquisitely shaded. The flowers are very lasting after cutting, keeping fresh and bright from one to three weeks. One valuable feature of the American Beauty is its long stem. The foliage is of a bright healthy green, well distributed over the plant. Small plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

RHEA REID. Of late years Rosarians have been exerting their best efforts towards producing a dark, rich red rose that shall possess as many good qualities in the red as Bridesmaid or Maman Cochet do in the pink or Kaiserin or White Cochet do in the white. The Rhea Reid is offered by its originator, one of the leading Rosarians in this country, as being the Rose of a rich, dark velvety red, that possesses all these desirable qualities, besides being delightfully fragrant. Small plants, 25 cts. We have no field-grown plants.

WELLESLEY. Awarded some of the best prizes at the Rose shows all over the country. The color is a beautiful shade of pink, the outside of the petals being very bright in color, with silvery reverse. Small plants, 20 cts. We have no field-grown plants.

NEW ROSES, continued

WM. R. SMITH, or MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Have you ever seen the blush of a beautiful maiden? If so, you will readily understand why this Rose has been so named. The soft blending of the salmon-pinks and the rose-pinks and the beautiful flesh tints in this Rose give a singular resemblance to the entrancing flush on a maiden's cheek. Small plants, 20 cts. We have no field-grown plants.

QUEEN OF BEDDERS. Last year our stock of this variety had run so low that we had not enough for our local trade, and so did not offer it in our Catalogue. This season we have only a limited number, and we advise that orders be placed early to secure the plants. To those who know the Rose, no description is necessary. It is as large as American Beauty, of a darker color, a stronger grower and freer bloomer. It produces immense crimson blooms through the summer when most Roses are at rest. Field-grown plants, 50 cts.

HELEN GOOD. This is a new member of the Cochet family. The introducers of this Rose paid \$1,000 for two plants, this being by far the highest recorded price ever paid for any Rose. The color is a delicate yellow, suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper, very chaste and beautiful. The color, with its immense size and exquisite form, makes it, without question, the greatest Tea Rose ever introduced. Be sure and try it. A genuine Cochet. Small plants, 20 cts.; field-grown plants, 50 cts.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. One of the very best Roses ever introduced. J. Pernet Ducher, who originated such Roses as Mad. C. Testout, Mad. A. Chatenay, President Carnot, and other of the best standards, says the Etoile de France is the finest Rose he has ever sent out. It is a very strong, vigorous grower, with handsome, green, bronzy foliage, and is exceedingly free-flowering. The flowers are very large, and borne on long, good stiff stems; color a lovely shade of clear red-crimson velvet; very fragrant and keeps well. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

DEAN HOLE. An intense salmon-pink, with bud of extraordinary length, opening into a mammoth bloom of splendid substance. An English gold-medal Rose that is bound to rank with the very best. Small plants, 20 cts.

CARDINAL. A new red Rose of great promise. Has that beautiful glowing crimson of the Richmond, with stronger plants and bloom of more substance. Small plants, 20 cts.; no large plants.

MAGNAFRANO. This Rose is becoming popular because of its splendid crimson-scarlet color and magnificent buds. The flowers are large, very regular, full and double, and deliciously sweet. 20 cts.

MRS. BENJAMIN R. CANT. A splendid new garden Rose of round, full form, and solid color, clear bright, rosy pink; large size, double and full, and quite fragrant. The most vigorous grower of all Tea Roses. It is an excellent garden Rose,—has come to stay. 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

MADAM JENNY GILLEMOT. Buds long and pointed, deep saffron-yellow, opening canary with dark golden shadings; blooms large, petals immense; opens very freely; a fine upright grower of branching habit; exquisitely beautiful; very large in size, but very long and pointed. Small plants, 20 cts.

MAD. LEON PAIN. Robust growth; smooth wood; handsome plum-colored foliage; flowers large, full and free in opening; silvery salmon, center orange-yellow, reverse bright red and yellow. In our gardens the past summer it has at all times been a grand sight, bearing a great profusion of exceedingly large, brilliant Roses. 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

CHERRY RIPE. An extraordinary free-flowering Hybrid Tea, branching in habit, vigorous and hardy, and as free as a Tea Rose. The flowers are medium in size, well formed, globular, light rosy crimson, as fragrant as the Hybrid Perpetuals, which it much resembles in form; every shoot produces a bloom; one of the most promising Roses of the year. Should be tried by all. 20 cts.

ROSALIND ORR ENGLISH (H. T.) New pink seedling from Mad. Chatenay; is unapproached in color. The bud is pointed, quite full, borne on long, slender stems, beautifully set with foliage. Free in growth and bloom; the flower is very beautiful from its earliest bud form till fully expanded. Was awarded certificate of merit at the Chicago show. Small plants, 20 cts.

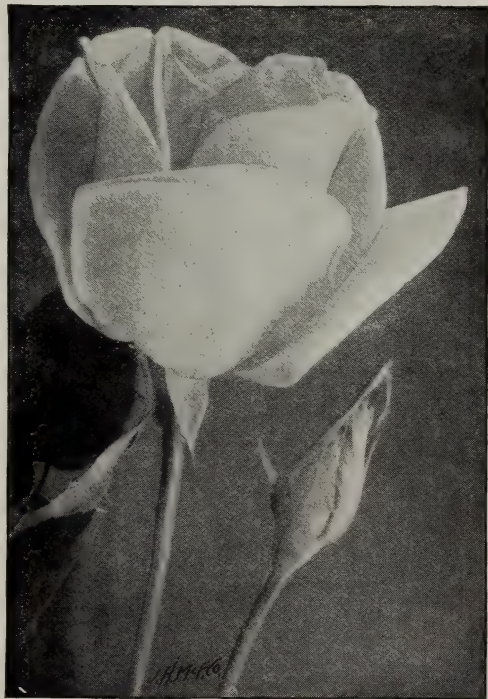
JOSEPH HILL. This fine new Rose produces a long, pointed bud of the color of Austrian Copper, flushed bright red and rose. Ranked as the best of the parti-colored Roses. 15 cts.

RICHMOND. A new Rose that has proved very popular. It is a beautiful bright crimson, almost scarlet, beautiful in bud or flower. Must be on good soil and well cared for to get good results. Small plants, 20 cts.

BABY RAMBLER. New dwarf everblooming Crimson Rambler. It is in bloom all the time, flowers in large clusters of brightest crimson. It grows to a height of 18 inches and hides the plant with its bloom. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

KILLARNEY. (H. T.) The great Irish Rose. A charming Rose of robust growth and very free-blooming. The flowers are large, the buds very long and pointed, petals very large and of great substance. In color it is a delicate shell-pink, with fine satiny petals and an exquisite fragrance. As the flower becomes mature, instead of shedding their petals, as do other Roses, they open back and remain on the stem, making a gorgeous display and lasting for an unusually long period. The limpid pink of this Rose is unmatched; it is a living pink, that under artificial light assumes an intensity that fairly glows. Killarney is everblooming, flowering profusely from April to November. Small plants, 20 cts.; field-grown plants, 50 cts.

MISS HELEN GAMBIER. (H. T.) The color at first is salmon-rose, varying to apricot-yellow at the base. A decided advance toward a true yellow Hybrid Tea. Flowers large, very double, with full, high center. A prolific bloomer. 15c.; field-grown plants, 35c.



RICHMOND ROSE

Roses arrived safely, promptly and in fine condition. Thanks. MRS. F. N. READ, Beaumont, Texas, February 19, 1909.

NEW ROSES, continued

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY. This is a wonderfully strong, healthy-growing variety, with rich, bright foliage. A grand bedding Rose, profuse bloomer, with slightly recurved petals; elegant buds, just the right size and shape for buttonhole use. Color rosy carmine, shaded salmon. 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

SOUVENIR DU PRESIDENT CARNOT. The finest Rose presented to the public in many years. In beauty of form it is simply unsurpassed, while to our taste it is the loveliest combination of pink and white tints we have ever seen. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

MAD. JULES GROLEZ. Strong grower, free bloomer; rich rose-color, of great size and substance. A magnificent Rose. Small plants, 15 cts., 2-yr.-old plants, 35 cts.

MAD. C. TESTOUT. We have never seen a finer Rose than a well-grown specimen of Mad. Testout. It is a bright, vivid rose-color, as large and perfect as Baroness Rothschilds, and as free a bloomer as La France.

GENERAL McARTHUR. Color brilliant scarlet; a very bright colored Rose, of good size and double, very free-blooming and fragrant. It is claimed for it that it is the very best red Rose for outdoor planting, as it will stand all sorts of weather without losing its vigor and blooming qualities. Small plants, 15 cts.; 2-yr.-old plants, 35 cts.

LA DETROIT. (H. T.) Shell-pink, shading to soft rose; reverse of outer petals cream-colored; fragrance like that of old Bon Silene. In form it is large, cup-shaped; petals shell-like. Rich, glossy foliage; a rampant, vigorous grower, producing long shoots, and we believe, a fine Rose. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

FRANCES E. WILLARD. A strong and vigorous grower and true everbloomer. Pure snow-white buds and flowers are of the largest size and perfect form. Exceedingly fragrant. Two-yr.-old plants, 35 cts.; no small plants.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE. Salmon-flesh in center to the edge of its petals, shading to a creamy white, with delicate pink tinge. No other Rose we know of is like it either in color or make-up,—the color is so fresh and clean. It will last longer than any Rose cut from the field and retain its fresh, bright appearance. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Trees arrived today and in good shape. Thank you for your promptness. E. O. SUPPGER, Stanton, Texas, February 4, 1909.



KILLARNEY ROSE

LADY BATTERSEA. This variety has long, pointed buds of the largest size, and is very striking in form. The color is bright cherry-crimson. The stems are stiff and extremely long; a vigorous grower and free in bloom; early in the season the flowers are not very double, but on strong plants the blooms are well filled. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

BESSIE BROWN. The plant of this variety is erect and vigorous in growth, flowering profusely in the open ground all through the summer. Color pure white, sometimes faintly flushed pink. The petals are enormous in size and shell-shaped. It is really marvelous that such large flowers can be so freely produced. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

MRS. ROBERT GARRETT. The flowers are very large, on strong stems, clothed with clean, heavy foliage and strong spines. The buds are long and pointed in shape, and open up beautifully into a full, rounded flower. In shape of bud and half-open flower, it very much resembles Souvenir du President Carnot, but is very much larger; color a glowing shell-pink, very deep in the center; the fragrance is delicate and pleasing. Altogether this is a very desirable Rose. 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.



LA DETROIT ROSES

TEA AND OTHER EVERBLOOMING ROSES

The Everblooming Roses are the most popular of all, and for the South, where all are entirely hardy without protection, are especially desirable for their continuous growth and bloom.

Prices of all Roses, except where noted: Vigorous young plants, from pots, 10 cts. each; field-grown plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each. No order for less than 25 cts. accepted

PRICES OF ROSES IN QUANTITIES

Varieties quoted at 10 cts. each.....\$1.00 per doz.
Varieties quoted as 15 cts. each..... 1.50 per doz.
Varieties quoted at 20 cts. each..... 2.00 per doz.

Varieties quoted at 25 cts. each.....\$2.50 per doz.
Varieties quoted at 35 cts. each..... 3.50 per doz.
Varieties quoted at 50 cts. each..... 5.00 per doz.

Aurora. (Hybrid Tea.) Very strong grower, free bloomer, color bright glowing pink, deeper than La France. It has the true deep, penetrating fragrance of the Hybrid Perpetuals, and is the sweetest of all Hybrid Tea Roses. Small plants, 15 cts.

Bride. A lovely pure white, very fragrant Rose. The buds have more substance than Niphetos, are very full and double, and possess the good characteristics of Catherine Mermet. The outside of the petals is sometimes tinged with pink. Field-grown, 25 cts.

Bridesmaid. This is an improvement on the world-renowned Catherine Mermet. About the same shade as the famous Duchess of Albany, the deep red La France, and, strange to say, both of these sports bloom more freely than their parent, while, in growth, foliage, etc., there is no perceptible difference. 10 cts.; field-grown plants, 25 cts.

Bon Silene. Deep rose; semi-double; beautiful in bud; very fragrant and free-flowering. Field-grown, 25 cts.

Crown Prince Victoria (White Malmaison). This Rose is a vigorous grower, with large, fine foliage, and is one of the loveliest of all Roses. The color is pure waxen snow-white, sometimes lemon-tinted. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Catherine Mermet. Clear flesh, with silvery luster, like LaFrance. Large, well-formed, exquisite buds. This is considered the finest of all the Tea Roses. Field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Clara Watson. Salmon and pink; extremely free in bloom; a vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. A new English variety, highly recommended as a bedder. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Duchesse de Brabant. Soft rosy flesh, changing to deep rose; very free in bloom, and valuable. Field-grown, 25 cts.

Duchess of Albany. One of the finest Roses we have seen, not excepting La France, with which it is identical, except that it is of more vigorous growth, and has a larger and more expanded flower of deep, even pink. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Etoile de Lyon. A magnificent Tea Rose, of brilliant chrome-yellow, with center of pure golden yellow. Field-grown, 25 cts.

General Jacqueminot. A rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet-crimson. A magnificent Rose, equally good in the bud state or open. This is the best known of all the Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color. It is, moreover, as easy of cultivation as many of the more common varieties, and perfectly hardy. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Golden Gate. The flowers are large, very full and finely formed, and of excellent substance the buds are long, and of a most desirable form; the color is rich, creamy white, beautifully tinged with fine golden yellow; the petals are large and broad, and exquisitely bordered and tinted with clear rose, making altogether a Rose of rare beauty. 10 cts.; no field-grown plants.

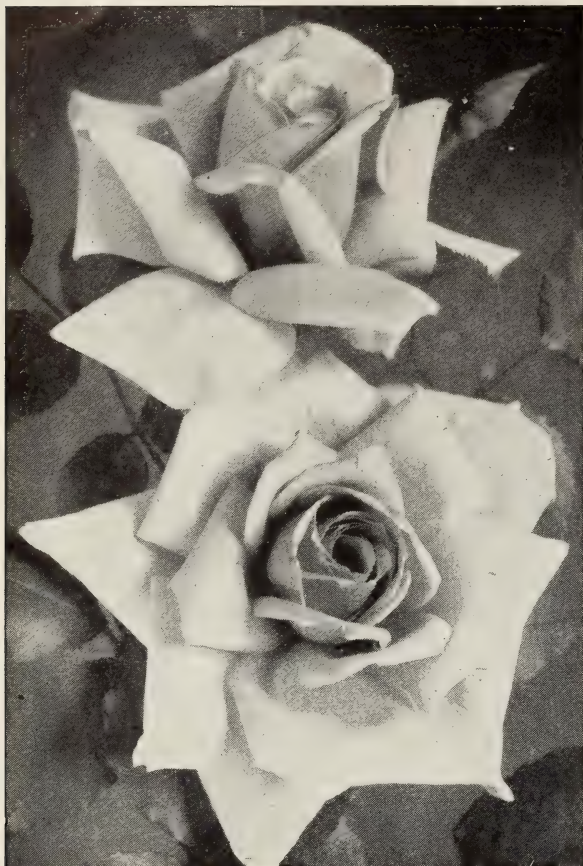
Helen Gould. The color of this fine new, hardy, everblooming Rose is unique, very soft, intense carmine-crimson, with deeper shades in the depths of the petals, in color very like American Beauty. The profusion of bloom is truly marvelous, every shoot producing a flower. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This seems destined to become the leading white Rose in cultivation. We have white Roses with elegant buds, but the full-blown flowers are not so handsome. Again, we have white Roses, elegant when full-blown, but with poor buds. This Rose combines both these good qualities. It is a continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds and flowers in the greatest profusion. The buds are beautifully formed, with large petals of the best substance; the flowers show no center when fully open; color pure snowy white; very fragrant and a vigorous grower. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

La France. (H.T.) One of the most beautiful of all Roses, and unequaled by any in its delicious fragrance. Flowers very large, double, and superbly formed. The prevailing color is light silvery rose, shading with silvery peach, and often with pink. Field-grown, 25 cts.



HELEN GOULD ROSES



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA ROSES

TEA ROSES, continued

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. Light salmon-rose; extra-fine bloomer. Field-grown, 25 cts.

Mad. Welche. An extra-fine variety. Very large, double, and of beautifully rounded form; color soft, pale yellow, sometimes cream, with short, inner petals of glowing orange and copper. Not to be forgotten when once seen. Vigorous in habit. The rich color of the flowers varies with the soil. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Maman Cochet. A vigorous grower, with beautiful foliage. In bud it resembles the Mermet family, being long and shapely, borne on long, stiff stems. It is of the largest size, and the flower is built up or rounded, and very double. The color is a deep rose-pink, the inner side of the petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. Pronounced to be the finest Rose by far that has been introduced from France in the last five years. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Marie Guillot. Perfect in form; large, full and pure white. This Rose should be planted more extensively, as it is never disappointing. The blossoms are always of the purest white, never showing the pink or cream tinge so often seen in other white Roses. It is always full and double and simply perfection in form; does not come thin or single in summer, as do so many Roses. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Marie Van Houtte. Pale yellow; an excellent bedding variety. No field-grown plants.

Meteor. A pure Tea. Flowers rich, dark velvety crimson; plant strong, clean, vigorous grower, like Bon Silene, but with flowers larger and more double. The richest colored Everblooming Tea Rose yet introduced; very distinct, grows and blooms in remarkable profusion outside as a bedding Rose. Field-grown, 25 cts.

Mile. Francisca Kruger. It is closely allied to Catherine Mermet and resembles it in everything save color. In its shading of deep coppery yellow, it stands unique and distinct from all other Roses. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Mad. Camille. Pink with amber shadings. A free bloomer. No small plants. Field-grown, 25 cts.

Moss Pink. The old favorite, but now very little grown. Very hardy, but not ever blooming. Field-grown, 35 cts.

Paul Neyron. The largest-flowering Rose in cultivation and one of the most prolific bloomers; color deep clear rose; very fresh and attractive. The plant is an exceptionally good grower, making straight shoots 4 to 5 feet high in one season, each shoot with an immense flower often 5 inches in diameter. Delightfully fragrant. Succeeds well in almost any soil or situation. We always recommend Paul Neyron when a good hardy pink or rose-colored Rose is desired. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Perle des Jardins. Without doubt the finest yellow Rose in cultivation. Canary or golden yellow; flowers large and beautifully formed; handsome in every stage of development. Field-grown, 35 cts.

Safrano. An old garden favorite. Profuse bloomer, buds pointed, medium size and beautiful saffron color. Small plants, 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Sombreuil. Creamy white, tinted with rose; very large. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Flowers extremely large, quartered and double; flesh white; field-grown, 25 cts.

Souvenir de Wootton. Color velvety red, equal to Jacqueminot. Double; good in bud, half-open, or fully expanded. Fully open flowers frequently measure 6 inches in diameter. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Triomphe de Pernet Pere. Bright, shaded red, with slightly recurved petals; elegant buds, full and double. A continuous bloomer, very brilliant and handsome. Excellent for bedding. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Viscountess Folkestone. The flower is almost white, delicately tinted with flesh and as lustrous as satin. When full-blown it is like a fine white peony, but without the least stiffness. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Virginia R. Cox (Gruss an Teplitz). The color is a fiery crimson, shaded with a dark, velvety sheen, producing the most magnificent effect ever seen in any Rose and which completely overshadows varieties that have been considered heretofore the most brilliant of their class. The flowers are large; full and double, handsomely made, and are produced on extraordinarily long stems, that shoot out beyond the foliage in free yet handsome disorder. The fragrance is distinct and deliciously sweet. It makes a strong bush, 4 to 5 feet high; has splendid foliage which is free from all disease. It is perfectly hardy in all sections. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

White La France. This is really a beautiful Rose and most desirable, but if you expect a pure white Rose you will be disappointed. It is identical with La France, except in color, which is pearly white, sometimes tinged with fawn. This is one of the most striking and beautiful Roses to be found on our grounds. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

White Maman Cochet. This American sport of the grand French variety is very likely to prove the very best of white bedders; wherever outdoor Roses are grown, Maman Cochet is a favorite; it is so extremely large, rounded and full. All this can also be said of the white sport. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

My Roses came in this morning. I find they have much larger roots than I get from other dealers at the same price. I am delighted with them, and think I can grow them without any trouble. MRS. M. E. MILLER, Stephenville, Texas, November 26, 1909.

CHOICE CLIMBING TEA AND NOISETTE ROSES

These Roses are especially fine in our southern country, where they grow with tropical luxuriance, bloom long and abundantly, and are, of course, entirely hardy. In the last few years, there has been more improvement in climbing Roses than in any other class. We now have climbing Roses of rapid, hardy growth and free bloom in all colors. Since the introduction of Climbing Kaiserin, Climbing Paul Neyron, Climbing Meteor, Marechal Niel, President Cleveland, and others, it is no longer necessary to plant sorts with semi-double flowers or that bloom only in spring. Climbing Roses should not be cut back in winter, like other sorts, because the best crop of bloom always comes from old wood of the last season's growth.

Crimson Rambler. Strong grower; very hardy; rich crimson. Blooms in clusters. Annual bloomer. Field-grown, 35 cts.

Climbing Paul Neyron (Mad. Wagram). A grand new Rose. Paul Neyron has always been known as the largest Rose extant. In Climbing Paul Neyron we have this large size, coupled with its bright, fresh pink color that no Rose excels. It is also a true Perpetual bloomer. The freest of all climbers. This Rose is a wonder. Be sure and try it. Small plants, 15 cts.; strong field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. It is an offspring of that grand variety, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and is the first white, hardy, everblooming climbing Rose. Flowers extra-large, full, deep and double. They are of excellent substance and produced on long, stiff stems like a forcing Rose; in fact, both in bud and flower this grand new variety is superior in grace and finish to any white Rose grown for cutting. The buds are long and pointed, a remarkable feature not found in any other climbing Rose; the fragrance is delicious. The most remarkable feature of this climber, however, is that it blooms continuously the first year. Then it is absolutely hardy, and its flowers are truly beautiful. It grows to perfection outdoors, sending up numerous shoots 10 to 15 feet high in a single season. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

NOTE.—The Climbing Kaiserin being a sport from the bush form, it frequently reverts and refuses to climb. For this reason, we cannot guarantee that it will always climb.

Climbing Killarney. An exact counterpart of Killarney in every respect except that it is a vigorous climber. This will prove a valuable addition to the list of Climbing Roses. Small plants only, 25 cts.

Climbing Safrano. A climbing form of the old favorite, furnishing a color not found in any other Rose. No small plants. Field-grown, 35 cts.

Lamarque. A fine Rose for the southern part of the state, but a little too tender for the latitude of Ft. Worth. Pale yellow, almost white. A free bloomer and a general favorite when known. Field-grown, 35c.

Climbing Wootton (Climbing Tea). A climbing variety of this fine red Rose that is bound to be very popular. It is a very strong, rapid grower, with long, thick canes, bearing large clusters of true Woottons. In the South and on the Pacific slope this will be of the greatest value, as a free-blooming red climber has always been in great demand. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Climbing Meteor. This new Rose might, from its rich red color, almost be called a Perpetual Blooming Climbing General Jacqueminot. Buds exquisite; flowers large, beautifully shaped, and of that rich, velvety crimson seen only in Jacqueminot. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Dorothy Perkins. Often makes a growth of 10 feet in a single season. In its habit of blooming in immense clusters it is remarkably like Crimson Rambler, but the flowers are of a beautiful shell-pink color and hold a long time without fading; even after they commence to fade the color is still pleasing, being then a lovely deep rose. The flowers are very sweet-scented. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

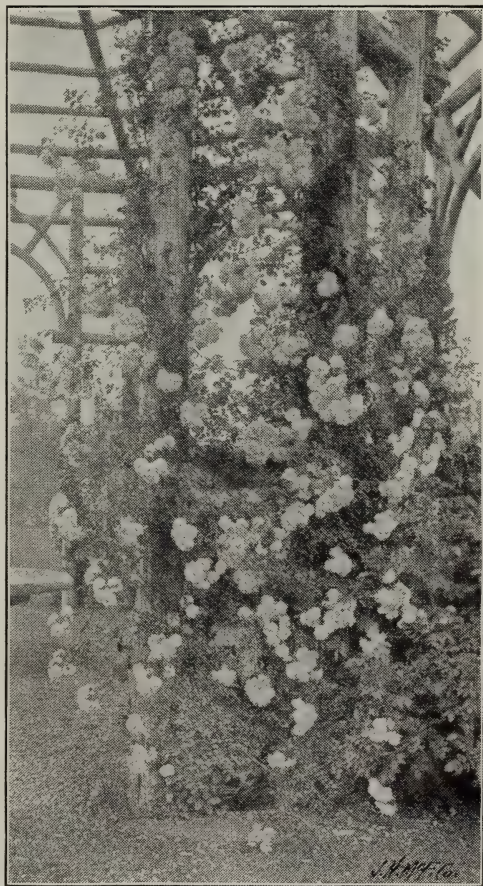
Climbing Mad. Caroline Testout. We already have such a magnificent list of climbing Roses that we hesitated to add another variety until we found the Climbing Mad. Caroline Testout. All that is necessary for us to say is that it is an exact counterpart of the Mad. Caroline Testout, except that it is a vigorous climber. Small plants, 20 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

Wm. A. Richardson. Deep orange-yellow, a good grower and an old favorite. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Marechal Niel. A beautiful deep sulphur-yellow; full, large and exceedingly sweet; still the finest yellow Rose in existence. It has a climbing habit, and yields thousands of beautiful flowers. The foliage is large, smooth and rich green. Large, budded plants, \$1; smaller budded plants, 50 cts.; small plants, on own roots, 10 cts.

President Cleveland (Climbing Marie Guillot). It is one of the most rapid-growing, vigorous-climbing and an exceedingly healthy Rose, with every attribute that a perfect Rose should have. The flowers are magnificently made, extra-large, deep and double. The buds are particularly beautiful and the fragrance delightful. The color is pure snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged toward the center with pale yellow. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry-red, of a pure shade; a strong, vigorous grower. The most brilliant of climbers except Crimson Rambler. Field-grown, 25 cts.



DOROTHY PERKINS ROSES

Cut-Flower Department



OUR trade in Cut-Flowers has grown so rapidly of late that we have been compelled to greatly increase our facilities for growing and handling them. We ship everywhere, and can pack flowers to arrive in good condition anywhere in the United States. We furnish them for weddings, receptions, banquets, table and mantel decorations, funerals, the sick, presents to friends, school commencements, Decoration Day, etc.

Frequently our friends are undecided as to what to order, or they may order flowers that are not in season, or sometimes they order kinds that will not keep well. It is frequently better for the customer to write us what the flowers are to be used for, and state the amount of money to be expended, and then leave the selection to us. In nearly every case we can give better satisfaction than if we are restricted in what we send. Prices vary according to season, and it is impossible to give fixed prices here. They usually cost about twice as much at Christmas, Easter, and Decoration Day as on other occasions. In ordering funeral designs, always state the amount you wish to pay; and we will send you as large and handsome pieces as we can afford for the money. If undecided what to order, we will make the selection for you. We cannot recall any instance where we have failed to please. If ordered by telegraph or telephone, flowers will be shipped C. O. D. When convenient to do so, it is much better to order by telephone. We have four phones and can be reached at any time, night or day. During business hours, call for the store, Phone No. 23; at other times, call for Phone No. 3384.

No orders accepted for Cut-Flowers for less than \$1



SHOWER BOUQUET

Roses. We keep a good stock of Bride (white) and Bridesmaid (pink) Roses almost the year round. Price per doz., January 5 to Easter, \$1.75 to \$2.50; Easter week, \$2 to \$3; April 15 to December 20, \$1 to \$2; December 20 to January 5, \$2 to \$3.50.

American Beauty Roses. Season August to June. Price per doz., January 5 to Easter, \$6 to \$8; Easter week, \$7.50 to \$10; April 15 to December 20, \$4 to \$6; December 20 to January 5, \$8 to \$15. The price ranges in accordance with the length of the stem. Let us have your order several days before time for shipment, as we do not always have Beauties in stock.

Carnations, Fancy and New Sorts. Season, October to June. The most popular of cut-flowers and one of the best keepers. Price per doz., January 5 to Easter \$1 to \$1.25; Easter week, \$1 to \$1.75; April 15 to December 20, 50 cts. to \$1; December 20 to January 5, \$1 to \$2.

Asters. Season from June 15 to September 15. These are the best summer flowers, as they are the best keepers. 50 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Chrysanthemums. Season from October 20 to December 20. Fine specimens, measuring 8 and 10 inches in diameter, best colors, per doz., medium, \$1.50; large, \$2.50; monsters, \$4.

Calla Lilies. December to June. \$2.50 to \$3 per doz.

Paper White Narcissus. November to Easter. 60 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Roman Hyacinths. November to Easter. 50 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Dutch Hyacinths. March to Easter. \$1.50 to \$2 per doz.

Lily-of-the-Valley. September to June. 75 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Violets, in season, at market prices. 15 cts. to 25 cts. per bunch of 25 blooms.

Sweet Peas. Season March to June. 75 cts. to \$2 per 100.

Cape Jasmine. May 10 to June 10. 25 cts. to 50 cts. per doz.

Cape Jasmine, Grandiflora. Extra large, 50 cts. to 75 cts. per doz.

Any of the above made into bouquets, with fern, on request, without extra charge

We furnish sufficient ferns for ordinary purposes with flowers free of charge, but should an extra amount be needed, it can be obtained at the following prices:

Asparagus Sprays. 10 cts. each; strings, \$1.

Ferns. 15 cts. per doz.; fancy, 25 cts. per doz.

Smilax. 25 cts. to 30 cts. per string.

Boxes of Assorted Flowers. \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 and upward, as wanted. Sent to any address with your card enclosed, if so ordered.

Other Flowers in Season. At market rates.

Bouquets and Baskets for weddings, school commencements, presents, receptions, etc.

Hand and Table Bouquets. Small, \$1 to \$1.50 each; medium to large, \$2 to \$5 and upward.

Gents' Buttonhole Bouquets. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each, \$1 to \$2 per doz., \$5 to \$12 per 100.

Ladies' Corsage Bouquets. Choice flowers, gracefully arranged. 50 cts. to \$3 each. Special rate in quantities.

Fancy Basket of Cut-Flowers. Small to medium, \$1.50 to \$3; medium to large, \$3.50 to \$5; extra fine, \$6.50 to \$10 and upward to order. Special table designs, etc., at reasonable rates.

Sprays or Bunches of Choice Roses tied with Ribbon. Small, \$3 to \$4; medium, \$4 to \$5; large, \$6 to \$8; extra-large, \$9 to \$12.

Bunches of American Beauty Roses. \$3 to \$15 and over, according to the season.

Sprays or Bunches of White Lilies. Small size, \$4 to \$5; medium, \$6 to \$8; large, \$8 to \$10; extra large, \$12 to \$15.

Sprays of Carnations. \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, to \$8 and larger, if needed.

Sprays of Roses and Carnations. combined \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, to any size needed.

Fresh Sago Palm Leaves, with sprays or loose, 75 cts., \$1 to \$1.50 each; extra, according to size.

WEDDING FLOWERS, DECORATIONS, ETC.

When ordering flowers for a wedding, it is always best to give us as much time as possible, as wedding flowers are usually arranged to carry out some special plan and are not always carried in stock. When giving orders for Lily-of-the-Valley or decoration greens, always give us several days' notice.

Should you wish something in church or home decorations, give us a trial. With our experience and equipment we can furnish your decorations better and cheaper than you can put them up yourself.

BRIDES' BOUQUETS

The most popular kind is the large, round bouquet of white roses with a shower of lily-of-the-valley, made with a profusion of asparagus, and narrow chiffon ribbon or silk fiber. Small, \$6 to \$7.50; medium, \$8 to \$10; large, \$12 to \$15.

Same bouquet in solid lily-of-the-valley instead of roses. Small, \$8 to \$10; medium, \$10 to \$12; large, \$15 to \$18.

Arm Bouquets for Brides. Made with white roses and asparagus. \$3, \$5, \$7.50.

Arm Bouquet of Chrysanthemums. \$3, \$5, \$7.50

Arm Bouquet of Carnations. \$2, \$4, \$6.

Bridesmaid Bouquets are the same as the Brides' Arm Bouquets, except that they are usually of pink or some other color than white.

Ribbon is furnished with the bouquets at these prices. Should you wish to furnish your own ribbon, let us know, and we will put the price of the ribbon in extra flowers. Ribbon is always wrapped in a separate package in box, to prevent getting soiled.

Wild Smilax. For wedding decorations. Price \$4 per bale, 2 bales for \$7. F. o. b. shipping point in Texas. One bale will cover about four hundred square feet.

Smilax Strings. An elegant indoor decorative green, dark rich color; nice full strings. Price per yard, 25 cts.

Plumosus Strings. The very finest for wedding decorations. Very dainty and effective. Strings about 10 feet long. Price \$1 each, \$10 per doz.



BROKEN WHEEL

FLOWERS FOR FUNERALS

In ordering funeral flowers on short notice, please bear in mind that it will be to your advantage to give us as much time as possible—the more time we have the more care we can bestow on the work. If we know the time of the funeral it is often a great help to us in selecting the most suitable flowers as to durability, etc.

Any size or style can be furnished at short notice. Below are named the kinds mostly used, and are the leading standard and new designs:

Anchors. \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.50, \$8, \$10.

Large Anchors. On reclining stand. \$9, \$12, \$15.

Broken Wheel. A large and beautiful design, indicative of a broken life. A very delicately arranged and appropriate design. \$10, \$15, \$30.

Broken Column. A very tasty design, ranging from 24 to 60 inches in height. Flowers are worked on to the design in a spiral form. \$15, \$25, \$35, \$50.

Bells, for Weddings. \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25.

Cross. \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$15, \$20.

Cross, Standing or Reclining. On base. \$6, \$8, \$12, \$20.

Cross, Maltese. \$4, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$15.

Casket Cross. \$5, \$7.50.

Cross, Slanting. \$3.50, \$5.

Crescent Wreath. \$4, \$7.50, \$10.

Clock. A magnificent design. \$25.

Cross and Crown. On base. \$10, \$15.

Casket Cover. \$50 to \$100.

Eastern Star Design. Made up in the Lodge colors. \$5, \$7.50, \$10.

Faith, Hope and Charity. Anchor, cross and heart on base. A very beautiful and appropriate design. \$10, \$15.

Gates Ajar. The most showy of all designs and one which is widely used. Even the smallest sizes make an excellent show. It is composed of a base, two posts, an arch overhead, and gates to swing in the center. \$15, \$20, \$25, \$35, \$50.

Heart, Open Center. \$3, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$15.



SPRAY OF HOLLY

FLOWERS FOR FUNERALS, continued

Heart, Closed. \$5, \$7.50, \$12.50, \$25.

Hearts, Double. For weddings, etc. \$7.50, \$10.

Horseshoe. \$5, \$7.50, \$12.50.

Horseshoe and Horn of Plenty. An excellent design to symbolize good will and good luck, used at openings, etc. \$15, \$25.

Horn of Plenty. On base. \$5, \$7.50, \$10.

Harp. A very pretty piece, having a striking effect; with gilded or purple strings. Flat or on base. \$4, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$15, \$25.

Ladder. \$12, \$15, \$20.

Lyre. A beautiful piece, similar to the harp in effect, but different in make-up; gilded strings. A very popular design. Flat or on base, \$4, \$5, \$7.50, \$10.

Masonic Emblem, Square and Compass in Wreath. \$10, \$15.

Open Book. \$15, \$20, \$25.

Odd Fellows Design, Three Links. \$10, \$15.

Scroll, with any letters desired in purple or white. \$20, \$25, \$35.

Shield, on base. \$10, \$15, \$25.

Sickle. \$3, \$5, \$7.50.

Sickle and Sheaf of Wheat. \$5, \$7.50, \$10.

Sheaf of Wheat. \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5.

Sheaf of Wheat with Cycas leaves and sprays of flowers. \$5, \$7.50.

Star. In any colors. \$5, \$7.50, \$10.

Star and Crescent. Standing. \$7.50, \$10.

Triangle. \$3, \$5, \$7.50.

Wreaths. The universal favorite. \$3, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$25.

White Doves. Natural, stuffed, used on many designs and for numerous other purposes. Per quality, \$2, \$2.50, and \$3 each.

Preserved Cycas Wreaths. These will keep for several months in good condition when placed on a grave. \$2, \$3, \$5.

Preserved Palm Leaves. 20 cts., 25c., 35 cts.

Artificial Palms. \$1, \$2, \$4, \$6, \$10.

Metal Designs. Will keep indefinitely; very pretty flowers in metal and glass from \$1.50 to \$7.

Draperies in Autumn Leaves, Holly, Smilax. Artificial, in strings.

We have an excellent line of Ribbons, Chiffon, Silk Cord for all purposes, at reasonable prices.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Holly. Well-berried. 35 cts. per lb

Holly Wreaths. 35 cts. to 50 cts., according to size.

Mistletoe. 25 cts. per lb., \$2 per bbl., by express only; add 15 cts. for packing; these prices are net.

Wild Smilax. For wall decorations Price per bale 40 lbs., \$4.50, f. o. b. shipping point, 2 bales, \$8.

CODE

In ordering by telegraph you may use the following code to good advantage.

DARE.—Ship on first train, next train will be too late.

DALE.—Ship on first train if possible, if not next train will do.

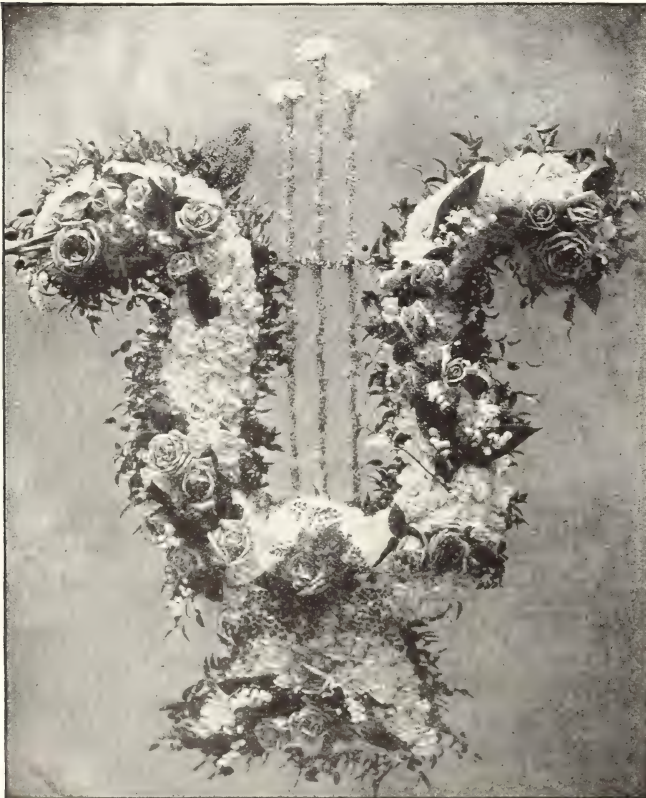
DIVE.—If you can't fill order as directed wire at my expense.

WAVE.—If you can't fill order as specified, substitute according to your best judgment.

SNAIL.—This is for a present, enclose my card.

DANDY.—Do not substitute. If you haven't flowers I order, do not ship.

CAGE.—Prepay express charges and charge to me.



LYRE

Your collection of flowers came, and I am very much pleased with them, for they are beautiful. Enclosed you will find money order for \$2, the amount I suppose I owe, since I have received no further statement. Thanking you for your promptness and the pretty collection, I am,—BEAULAH KENNEDY CANNON, Durant, Okla., May 10, 1909.



Hardy Perennials and Herbaceous Plants

The demand for plants that will bloom year after year without having to be planted each spring is greatly on the increase. After the ground is once prepared and planted, but little work is then required to keep them growing and looking well. In fact, they usually multiply and get better and better each year. Besides being less trouble than annual bedding plants, they are handsomer, less formal and can be had in greater variety. By a judicious planting of perennials they can be had in bloom from early spring till late in the fall. The first cost of the plants is usually a little more than that of the annual bedding plants, and they are not always just as showy the first year, but in the long run they are cheaper and the results are more satisfactory. All plants offered in the following list are hardy in the latitude of Fort Worth, that is, they will live outdoors all winter without protection, and they will continue to bloom year after year. Most of them will get better as they get older. Of course, they must be cultivated.

Aquilegia

The beautiful Columbine so well known to travelers in Colorado. Prefers a rich, sandy soil, in a sunny, yet sheltered place in the garden. We were delighted to see our *Aquilegia* bloom through the spring and summer, and the plants stand the hot summer remarkably well. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Amaryllis

All the *Amaryllis* are grand flowers, perfectly adapted to our climate. If planted where they will not be disturbed for several years, they will produce crops of bloom that are simply magnificent.

Equestris (The Eagle Lily). This is entirely different from the other varieties of *Amaryllis*. The flower in shape and size resembles the *Lilium candidum*. The color is a brick-red, quite distinct and novel. \$1 per doz.

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily). Crimson velvety blooms; the plants flower early in summer. 20 cts.

Fine Hybrids of Johnsonii. These are very showy and admirably adapted for pot culture or for outdoors, blooming almost every two months. The flowers are brilliant vermilion, striped with white. One of the surest blooming species. Note our reduced prices this year. Strong bulbs, 50 cts.; large bulbs, 75 cts.

Belladonna major. Flowers white, flushed and tipped with deep rose; a most chaste and dainty color. Blooms profusely and multiplies rapidly. Sure to please. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Brilliant Cannas

Cannas should have rich soil and plenty of water, and should be planted in a bed by themselves, or with such plants as bananas and caladiums.

Price, unless noted, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. If large quantities are wanted, write for special prices.

Alphonse Bouvier. Green foliage; color bright crimson; flowers large. A grand red. 6 feet.

Austria. Massive clumps, 6 to 7 feet high. Plants set out early in the season will, before midsummer, form clumps with 20 to 30 strong stems, each stem surmounted by tall spikes of golden yellow flowers standing upright like immense lilies.

Black Beauty. In the large display of Cannas at the Pan-American Exposition probably no variety attracted so much attention and proved so effective as *Black Beauty*; and, while its flowers are small and insignificant, the massive foliage of the plant is of such an intense rich color as at once to place it at the head of the list of ornamental bedding plants, where foliage or subtropical effect is wanted. The plant grows 5 to 6 feet high, with foliage of the richest glistening bronzy purple color, shaded with black; leaves have peculiar crimped, wavy margins. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Charles Henderson. A splendid, dwarf, compact grower, throwing up erect, compact heads of bloom of immense size. Color dark crimson, center of the flowers marked with gold pencilings,



MAD. CROZY CANNA

CANNAS, continued

Egandale. Bronze foliage; strong, compact flower-spikes; color currant-red. The finest Canna of its color. 4 feet.

Florence Vaughan. A grand yellow, of bright golden shade, heavily dotted with red; very broad petals, forming an elegant flower.

Italia. Flowers nearly as large as those of Austria; bright golden yellow, with a large blotch of bright scarlet on each petal, in the style of Queen Charlotte, but the lower petal is usually 2 inches wide.

King Humbert. King of all Cannas. In this grand new Italian Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flower with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers, which, under ordinary cultivation, will measure 6 inches in diameter, and which are produced in heavy trusses of gigantic size, are of a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings, while the foliage is broad and massive, and of a rich coppery bronze, with brownish green markings. Bold and effective. Makes a gorgeous effect when planted in a mass. 5 feet. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Mad. Crozy. Immense flower-heads of the deepest vermillion; gold-bordered; petals very wide. Foliage green. It is the standard Canna. 4 feet.

Mlle. Berat. Soft dark pink, with a rose sheen; very dainty and effective. 4 feet.

Mrs. Kate Gray. This glorious creation, a cross between Mad. Crozy and Italia, is one of the finest Cannas in our lists. Flowers reach the limit in size and quality, and are borne profusely. Color, soft orange, delicately shaded with carmine. Distinct, dotted yellow throat. 6 feet. 20 cts. each.

Paul Marquant. Green foliage; strong flower-spikes; large flowers; a deep salmon-color, smoothly shaded orange; petals are wide. 4½ feet.

Queen Charlotte. The center of the flower is bright scarlet, bordered with a wide band of pure gold encircling each petal, which produces a very novel and beautiful effect

Chrysanthemums

Many of the Chrysanthemums are perfectly hardy For description and prices, see pages 45 and 46.

Dahlias

The Dahlia is one flower in which it seems that almost perfection has been reached. For this reason perhaps it is somewhat neglected. In Texas, if strong roots be planted early, they can be had in bloom as early as May 1, and will continue to bloom until winter. Last fall our Dahlias bloomed until the end of November. Strong roots of leading varieties, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. After April 1, pot-plants, 75 cts. per doz.

Countess of Lonsdale. An exquisite shade of rich salmon.

A. D. Livoni. Very valuable as the best clear pink. Magnificently formed flowers, perfectly full, double, of a beautiful soft pink. The petals are quilled, of fine substance and closely formed about the center.

M. D. Hallock. Pure yellow, full and free-flowering.

Clifford W. Bruton. Rich, deep lemon-yellow flowers are produced on tall, stiff stems, making them very desirable for cutting. An early and very free bloomer.

Arabella. Pale primrose, tipped old-rose and lavender.

Dainty. Well named, both for color and form; the ground color is lemon-yellow, which extends through nearly one-half of the flower, where it shades off to a soft, glowing golden rose, with a slight tip of yellow at the point of each petal. 30 cts.

Henry Patrick. A superb white of large size.

Frank Smith. Rich, dark purplish maroon, tipped pinkish white; blooms early and continuously until frost.

Bon Ton. Deep rich garnet.

Kreimhilde. In color it is of a brilliant pink, gradually shading lighter to the center, which is at first a creamy white, changing to pure white, of sturdy habit, free growth, producing freely and continuously its exquisite blooms on long stems, making it an ideal flower for cutting. 30 cts.

Miss May Lomas. Waxy white, edged soft rosy lavender.

Mrs. Hartong. Rich golden bronze.

Standard Bearer. Rich fiery scarlet.

White Swan. Fine pure white. One of the best of the show varieties.

Wm. Agnew. Vivid glowing scarlet.



CACTUS DAHLIA

Hardy Giant Daisy, The Shasta

Luther Burbank, who has originated so many wonderful new fruits, has turned his attention to flowers, and has astonished the floral world with a Daisy which seems to surpass anything he has ever produced in fruit. It is a perfectly hardy perennial that will be a great addition to bedding plants and to cut-flowers. The plants grow fast and increase rapidly. It is a fine bloomer. A bed of these giant white Daisies in full bloom is a sight worth seeing. The flowers measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across, and are borne on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. They have two rows of long, broad white petals and a yellow center. The foliage grows near the ground, and the numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green. It is a wonderfully effective bedding plant, blooming all through the spring and summer months. The flowers keep in water for two weeks. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Extra strong, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Delphiniums (Hardy Larkspurs)

These are deservedly one of the most popular subjects in the hardy border; attractive and highly prepossessing plants of easiest culture; perfectly hardy. They will establish themselves in almost any garden soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. Plant early in spring in well-enriched, deep soil in a sunny position. Cut out the old flower-spikes as soon as they have finished flowering, and an almost continuous display of bloom will be the result. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Funkia (Plantain Lily)

The Plantain Lilies are among the easiest plants to manage; their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border even when not in flower. They deserve extensive cultivation. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket Flower)

Of all hardy perennials, perhaps the Gaillardia is the most satisfactory. Begins to bloom in early summer and continues until after first frosts. Plant is perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever. Flowers are 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with center of brownish red, while petals are shaded into rings of orange, crimson and red. Does well in any soil. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Hollyhock

An old-fashioned favorite of a most ornamental character. The flowers, which are as elegant as a Camellia, form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, orange, pink, red, etc. They require a deep, rich soil, and will repay in quantity and beauty of bloom any extra care. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Hemerocallis

The well-known yellow Day Lily. Perfectly adapted to our climate and conditions, and should be used extensively. A few of these planted in the border will multiply rapidly and in a few years will furnish a great mass of bloom. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Dumortieri. Very dwarf and compact, producing Lily-like blossoms of bright orange.

Flava (Lemon Lily). Crowned by beautiful lemon-colored flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and delightfully fragrant. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Kwanso (Double Orange Lily). Large, double, copper-colored flowers.

Fulva. Lemon-colored flowers; excellent planted among shrubbery.

Helianthus multiflorus plenus

Hardy perennial sunflower, double flowers, continually in bloom; very good. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Hibiscus, Hardy

Single White. This hardy perennial plant can not be too highly recommended; very large, fine white flowers with carmine throat; continuously produced till frosts; makes it one of the most desirable blooming plants. 25 cts.

Single Rose. Splendid rose-tinted flowers, most effective; otherwise same as above. 20 cts. each.

Crimson Eye. Flowers of the very largest size, with petals broad and flat, making each flower as full and round as a dinner-plate. The color is clear, dazzling white, with an intensely brilliant crimson spot at the base of each petal, making a crimson eye 2 inches across in the center of an immense white flower. 20 cts. each.

Incarvillea Delavayi (Hardy Gloxinia)

A new hardy tuberous-rooted plant, producing large, trumpet-shaped, rose-colored flowers in clusters on stems 18 inches long; blooms last in good condition for a long time. Require a light protection in winter. 25c.



SHASTA DAISY

Ismene calathena grandiflora

Those who are familiar with the true Giant Ismene cannot say enough in praise of its beauty and purity. The flowers are of very large size, like an Amaryllis, novel form, and of snowy whiteness, and are also exceedingly fragrant. It is really one of the most lovely of all the great Amaryllis tribe, having a peculiar grandeur which one can appreciate at sight, but cannot describe. Bulbs are large and strong and begin to flower in two or three weeks after planting, sending up tall flower-stems, which bear several of its magnificent blossoms. As a pot plant it is grand, and as a garden bulb, treated like a gladiolus, it is one of the choicest of all flowers. Do not fail to try it. It will more than please you, for it is superior to the Bermuda Easter Lily as a flowering bulb. Strong, flowering bulbs. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



JAPAN IRIS

Iris Kaempferi

This new Iris from Japan rivals the lily in stateliness, the peony in majestic beauty, the orchid in marvelous delicacy and blending of colors, the chrysanthemum in profusion, and surpasses almost every plant in size and kingly magnificence of its flowers. Think of a plant sending up to the height of 3 feet a dozen flower-spikes, each spike bearing from two to four enormous blossoms 8 to 10 inches across and of the most delicate and beautiful colors, markings and combinations. Think of a bed of all colors,—white, indigo, violet, lavender, mauve, sky-blue, royal purple, bluish, yellow, etc. Your imagination can conceive of nothing grander, and when you see them you will realize that they are infinitely more beautiful than your imagination could portray. The Iris does best in a rich, moist situation with plenty of manure and water. We offer eleven fine named varieties of the following colors: White, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, etc. Mixed varieties, unnamed, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Iris Germanica

The true "Fleur-de-Lis," the national flower of France. It is perfectly hardy, thrives anywhere, grows and blooms luxuriantly, particularly if plentifully supplied with water, or if planted in moist situations, as on banks of ponds, etc. Plants well established produce from 50 to 100 spikes of bloom, deliciously fragrant and fine for cutting. In beauty, the flowers rival the finest orchids, colors ranging through richest yellows, intense purples, delicate blues, soft mauves, beautiful claret-reds, white, primrose and bronzes of every imaginable shade. Mixed, 75 cts. per doz.

Iris Hispanica (Spanish Iris)

The true value of this Iris appears to have been overlooked in this country. The great diversity of color and its being equally adapted for gentle forcing and massing in beds make it one of the most useful bulbs to plant. All colors, ranging from pure white to all shades of blue and yellow, 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

British Queen. The finest of all Spanish Iris. British Queen is truly magnificent, best in both quantity and quality of blooms. Price 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

LILIUM CANDIDUM. See Bulbs, page 59.

Lathyrus latifolius

(Everlasting, or Hardy Sweet Pea)

A rampant plant, with long-winged stems and tendrils, bearing glaucous green leaves. Flowers vary from white to various shades of rose and purple, large and very showy, borne in clusters on slender stems. Very hardy and of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any good soil. Needs lots of space. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Pinks

A race dwarfier than the carnation, growing about 1 foot in height. The flowers are various shades of maroon, carmine, and rose, beautifully laced and banded on white grounds; they are perfectly double and clove-scented. The plants will stand outdoors year after year, being entirely hardy. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.; field-grown clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Peonies

Magnificent hardy plants, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom. They thrive in almost any soil or situation, and when planted in large clumps on the lawn make a magnificent display of flower and foliage. Some of the varieties are very fragrant. They are perfectly hardy, require little or no care and produce larger and finer blooms when well established. Peonies are not grown extensively in Texas, partly because they are not known, but chiefly because their nature and requirements are not understood, and hence but poor success has often been the result. They like rich soil and plenty of water, and do best where sheltered from the evening sun. They have to be well established in the ground before they will produce many blooms, hence they will not give much satisfaction the first season. It will be well to water them and cultivate them thoroughly the first year.

Achille. Fine, large 5-inch bloom, very floriferous, opens light flesh-colored pink, finishing blush-white, with an occasional creamy spot; somewhat resembling an immense carnation. An excellent variety for all purposes. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Andre Lauries. Rosy red; very free late bloomer; an old, well-known variety, considered very useful; probably the most widely planted of any Peony. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



PEONIES



PINKS

PEONIES, continued

Edulis Superba (Lemon). Often sold as L'Esperance. Lovely rose-pink, fine form, high tufted center, very early; extra. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Festiva maxima. This is not only the finest white in existence, but in most quarters is regarded as the queen of all the Peonies. Mr. Harrison says: "This flower has reached the ultimate, beyond which we cannot go." It combines enormous size with wondrous beauty, often 7 to 8 inches in diameter. Color snow-white, flecked with an occasional clear purple spot on edge of center petals. Very fragrant; a glorious flower, impossible to describe. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Grandiflora Rubra. This is considered one of the finest Peonies grown, a large, and sturdy grower; immense blooms on fine stems. Color a rich deep red, globe-shape. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Humei carnea. Clear cherry-pink; strong grower; large, very full; highly cinnamon-scented flowers; very late; graceful habit. Grown largely for cut-flowers around Chicago, and very valuable for landscape use 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Officinalis rubra. The old-fashioned, early, deep crimson variety of our grandmothers' gardens. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Officinalis rosea. Very large, well-formed bloom. Color deep pink. Very brilliant and effective. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Queen Victoria. Large, full, compact blooms; open flesh-white, changing to pure white; center petals tipped with carmine spots; a grand white Peony for any purpose. More of this is being planted for cut-flowers than of any other variety. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Reevesiana. Dark, purplish rose; center bright rose, flesh and white. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Sidonie (Mieliez). Clear lilac-pink, shaded with salmon. An excellent variety and one that is sure to please. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Victoria Tricolor. Deep pink guards; center pink, shaded with yellowish flesh-color. 30c. each, \$3 per doz.

Unnamed, but good plants, of all colors,—white, pink, red and purplish. A good assortment. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Hardy, or Perennial Phlox

The Hardy Phlox is growing in favor more rapidly every year. It will be planted very extensively this season. For hardy clumps or brilliantly colored masses of flowers on the lawn, or among shrubbery, Hardy Perennial Phlox take the very first rank. The great showy heads of bloom are produced in gorgeous profusion from midsummer until checked by frost. Last summer was the hottest and driest for many years, yet our Hardy Phlox continued to bloom beautifully all through the season. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; field-grown clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Athis. Deep clear salmon. Some claim this to be the showiest variety in cultivation.

Beranger. Ground color white, delicately suffused with rosy pink and distinct amaranth-red eye; very dainty.

Coquelicot. Medium. A pure orange-scarlet, with crimson eye. The finest and brightest standard red.

Eclaireur. Medium. Brilliant rosy magenta, with large, lighter halo, enormous florets. An excellent variety.

Independence. An excellent large-flowering early white; none better. An exceptional variety. Blooms all summer.

Miss Lingard. Pearly-white flower, with a very faint pink eye; very remarkable bloomer, producing two to three crops of flowers during the season. Indispensable as a cut-flower for florists' use.

Maculata. Early. Tall-growing, many-branched, pyramidal trusses of bright reddish, almost royal purple; the freest and showiest in permanent border; a grand acquisition to the hardy Phlox.

Niobe. The deepest, darkest, richest colored of all Phlox—velvety violet-red with crimson hues; grand trusses.

Pantheon. Large, clear deep bright pink, with faint halo; a charming variety.

Queen Alexandra. Pure, even salmon; large crimson eye; beautiful.



PERENNIAL PHLOX

PERENNIAL PHLOX, continued

Richard Wallace. Pure white, with violet-rose eye; large flowers in immense panicles. Too much cannot be said of this variety.

R. P. Struthers. Showy in the extreme; a bright, clear cherry-red, with distinct claret eye. Produces a mass of color that nothing can approach except Maculata, and they are very distinct varieties.

Pyrethrum uliginosum (Great Ox-Eye Daisy)

Stout, upright plants, 4 to 5 feet high, with beautiful, fern-like foliage; large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, white, with bright yellow center; long stems which are splendid for cutting purposes; very choice. August to October. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Rudbeckia laciniata (Golden Glow)

A hardy perennial plant, growing 8 feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds, on long, graceful stems, exquisite double blossoms of the brightest golden color, and as large as cactus dahlias. As cut-flowers, the blossoms last well. In fine, we unhesitatingly regard it as the most desirable introduction among hardy perennials since we got *Clematis paniculata*. It is the most effective flowering plant in cultivation for August and September. Strong plants, which will bloom freely this season, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Santolina incana (Cotton Lavender)

1 foot. June. A hardy, half-shrubby, much-branched plant, with small, evergreen, silvery gray leaves and small, globular heads of yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Sweet Williams

The well-known and popular flower. Grows well here. Mixed colors, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz



SWEET WILLIAM

Stokesia cyanea (Cornflower Aster)

This beautiful hardy perennial plant is not quite yet so well known as it should and deserves to be. No garden, large or small, should be without it. As a single specimen or group in the hardy border, it makes for itself a place that cannot be filled by any other hardy plant, while for beds or masses of any size it ranks with the phlox, peony and iris. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position. The plants grow from 18 to 24 inches high, and begin flowering in July, continuing without interruption till late in October to produce their handsome lavender-blue, centaurea-like blossoms which are highly valuable for cutting, supplying a shade of color not over plentiful at any season of the year. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Tritoma

Pfitzeri. A superb variety, very free-blooming. Color a rich, brilliant orange. Of medium height, and will bloom from summer until fall. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Uvaria grandiflora. (Common Red-hot-Poker.) Orange-red spike thrown well above the foliage. 4 to 5 feet August and September. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Tuberose, Mexican Single

Of late years we have been slow to offer novelties to our customers, as so many of them have proved a disappointment. Novelties that often have real merit, and are desirable in Europe or the North, are not suited to the peculiar conditions of our climate in the Southwest. The Mexican Tuberose, however, is a native of the Southwest, and is perfectly at home in our climate. It grows on tall, stiff stems; flowers pure white, single and delightfully fragrant, withstands all kinds of wind and weather and can usually be left in the ground all winter, except in latitudes north of Fort Worth, where it would be safest to take the bulbs up in the fall and store them in the cellar during the winter. They begin blooming the first of June and are a mass of white until cut down by frosts. It is one Tuberose that never blights, and the smallest bulb blooms the first season, and generally throws up from five to fifteen flower-stalks. When the first flowers are open, if the stalk is cut and put in a vase of water, it increases the size and whiteness of the flowers. The first stay fresh until all on the spike have opened. It improves for a week and will keep ten days. It pays to give them good cultivation and plenty of water. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Double Tuberose, Dwarf Pearl. This is the well-known double Tuberose, and needs no description. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Wallflower

The old-fashioned flower of our grandmother's garden. Flowers rich sulphur-yellow. We have both the single and the double. Field-grown plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



STOKESIA CYANEA

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants

Abutilons

Beautiful and very popular plants of easy culture, growing from 2 to 3 feet high. They are fine for bedding out during the summer, being a mass of bloom all the while. If kept in pots in summer, they will bloom very freely in the winter. They cannot be too highly recommended, being entirely free from insects of every kind, and will thrive with but little attention.

Assorted colors, price, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Ageratum, Stella Gurney

It is undoubtedly the finest Ageratum yet introduced. Color a deep, even blue, and literally forming a sheet of bloom all summer. Dwarf and compact in growth. One of the best bedding plants to date, and equally valuable for baskets and vases. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Anthericum variegatum

Valuable as a decorative plant, being suitable either for the greenhouse, parlor or dining-table. The foliage is bright grassy green, beautifully striped and margined with creamy white. 15 cts.

Aloysia citriodora (Lemon Verbena)

A shrubby plant, with fragrant, lemon-scented leaves useful in bouquets and vases of cut-flowers; can be kept from year to year in increasing beauty. 10 cts.

Aspidistra lurida

A very useful and durable decorative plant of strong growth; will succeed in any position; an excellent hall or corridor plant. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Alyssum, Sweet

A useful class of plants for hanging-baskets, vases, pots, bedding out or winter blooming, producing fragrant, white flowers in great abundance. It continues to bloom the entire season, and is easily cultivated. One of the most useful of summer flowers. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

We offer this year an unusually fine lot of Antirrhinums, seedlings from seed saved from the finest and most beautiful flaked, mottled and striped varieties in cultivation. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Alternanthera

Aurea nana. Bright golden yellow, under the sun of summer; very dwarf and compact. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Paronychioides major. This and *A. aurea nana* form the two great bedding varieties of Alternanthera for this climate. Leaves crimson, green and straw-color. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)

The dark green branches are arranged in symmetrical whorls. Give the same treatment as any ordinary house plant, in regard to soil, watering, heat and ventilation, and, in addition, syringe the foliage freely every day with fresh water. Must be sent by express, too large to mail. 12 inches, \$1.50; 18 to 20 inches, \$3.

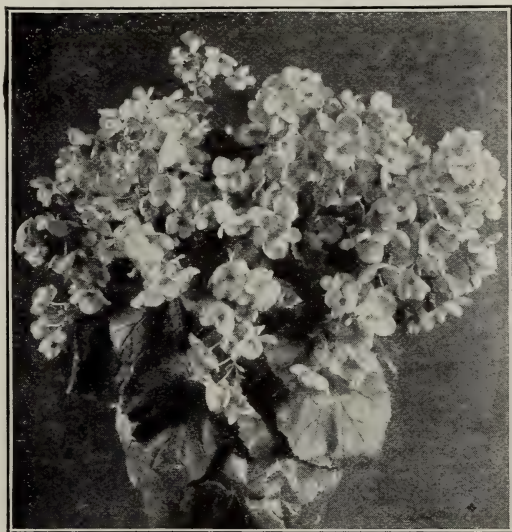
Aster (Summer Chrysanthemum)

Beautiful, summer-blooming, chrysanthemum-like flowers of all shades of blue, pink, crimson and white. Mixed colors, from best strains. 10c. each, 50c. per doz.

Asparagus

Plumosus nanus. One of the handsomest of our foliage plants. The leaves are bright green, gracefully arched, and as finely woven as the finest silken mesh. Their lasting qualities when cut are remarkable; they retain their freshness for weeks, hence the plant ranks as the most valuable plant we have for bouquets, surpassing maidenhair fern in grace, fineness of texture and richness of color. 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.

Sprengeri. A most desirable new species, especially useful to grow as a pot-plant for decorative purposes or for planting in suspended baskets; the fronds are frequently 4 feet long, of a rich shade of green, and most useful for cutting, retaining their freshness for weeks after being cut. It will make an excellent house plant, as it withstands dry atmosphere, and will succeed in almost any position. The most satisfactory basket plant we know of. Buy one and you will be pleased with it. Strong, young plants, 15 cts.; larger, 25 cts.; extra-large, 50 cts., \$1 and \$2.



BEGONIA (see page 44)

Azalea Indica

A greenhouse plant, with flowers unsurpassed in beauty, of rich color, and borne in large clusters above the small leaves. The plants bloom from January to April. If selection is left to us, we cannot fail to please. Our stock of single and double Azaleas in white, variegated or solid colors is unusually fine this year. We offer large, fine plants, full of buds ready to open into beautiful flowers, for from \$1.50 up to \$4.

Balsam

These are easy-growing annuals, free bloomers, and well suited to this climate. Best varieties, mixed colors, 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Banana

The Banana makes a very showy tropical plant for outdoor culture. It delights in rich soil and plenty of water. The plants in this part of the state must be taken up in winter and placed in pit or cellar. The leaves may be cut off in winter. 50 cts. to \$3 each, according to size.

Find enclosed P. O. Order \$20 due you. We were delighted with the flowers, especially so the designs. MRS. S. E. BUSK-HEAD, Clarendon, Texas, February 2, 1909.



CALLA LILY

Begonias

Treated as Geraniums and many other pot-plants, Begonias will be a failure. So many ladies have failed with their Begonias that many of them are discouraged, and do not care to be "bothered with them any more." Yet, when once you learn their requirements, they can be grown as easily as weeds. They need plenty of pot room, good drainage, moist soil and atmosphere and but little sun. Never put them in the sun or wind, though they need light. Use two-thirds of rich, potting soil and one-third coarse, clean sand. Water them frequently and sprinkle the benches or floor, or keep a pan of water in the room to prevent the air from becoming dry.

Prices of all varieties, except where noted, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Alba Picta. Very ornamental; has long, ear-shaped, medium-sized leaves of the darkest green, with silvery spots.

Argentea guttata. A cross between Olbia and Alba picta, with the silvery blotches of Alba picta and the form and beauty of Olbia. Purple-bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery markings; white flowers, borne on the tips of the stems.

Bertha. This is the freest-flowering Begonia we have. It blooms the year round, makes a handsome window plant, with its beautiful foliage and bright currant-red flowers. 15 cts.

Metallica. A fine, erect-growing Begonia, with dark, rough leaves; the surface is lustrous bronze-green, vein depressed and dark red; a free bloomer. The panicles of unopened buds are bright red, with a surface like plush; when open, the flower is waxen pink. A splendid house plant.

President Carnot. A remarkably strong-growing variety, of stiff, upright habit; foliage very large; flowers beautiful coral-red, in large, pendent panicles similar to Rubra's but very much larger. 15 cts.

Rubra. This is one of the finest acquisitions to our winter-flowering plants; the leaves are dark green, the flowers large, ruby-red, glossy and wax-like. This peculiarity is so marked that when the plants are potted singly in a room, their glossy appearance gives the idea that they are artificial. Popular wherever known. 10 cts.

Robusta. Bright rose and pure white. Coral-red buds. This is a very desirable variety.

Vernon. This excellent variety is of unusual merit as a bedding sort, flowering as freely when planted out

as when grown as a pot-plant. It begins flowering when first planted and continues throughout the whole season until stopped by frost. Foliage rich, glossy green, often shaded with deep bronze. The flowers on first opening are deep red, changing to a beautiful clear rose when fully open. It thrives everywhere, and is destined to become one of the most popular bedding plants. 15 cts.

NEW TRAILING BEGONIA, MARJORIE DAW

This Begonia is distinct from all other Begonias, for instead of growing upright, it droops. It bears great clusters of large, shining pink flowers that droop from the long stems, making a beautiful sight. For single-specimen pot-plants, or for baskets and vases, "Marjorie Daw" is proving one of the best. 20 cts.

REX BEGONIA, SPECULATA

Leaves are bright green, with a background of chocolate; veins light pea-green, the whole leaf spotted with silver. In bloom it is magnificent; the panicles, composed of numerous individual pink blooms, are lifted high and spray-like quite clear of the foliage. 20 cts.

Several other varieties of Rex Begonia, 25c. each.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA

A class of bulbs that is now very popular, as their coloring is bright and flowers large and lasting. They delight in a partially shaded location in soil composed of leaf-mold, sand and well-rotted manure. Dry bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Large plants, in bud or bloom (after May 1), 50 cts.

Bush Eschscholtzia, or Hunnemannia

This is a most beautiful plant, and we want every one of our customers to plant at least one packet of it on the strength of our recommendation. The plants grow into a shrubby bush and produce large cup-shaped flowers 3 inches across on stems 12 inches long. The color is a clear bright yellow, the petals are broad and crinkled, like crushed satin. The flowers keep in water for two weeks. Price 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Caladium esculentum

One of the most striking ornamental foliage plants in cultivation, either for pot or lawn planting, a full-sized plant being 4 to 5 feet in height, with immense leaves. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter. 25 cts.; extra-large, 50 cts.

Fancy-leaved Caladiums

Among ornamental foliage plants, none are more beautiful in design or gorgeous in coloring than the Fancy-leaved Caladiums. They are simply wonderful in the colorings and markings of the leaves. Some idea of the manner of these variegations may be formed from an illustration, but an artist's brush could not portray the exquisite colors and marvelous combinations. One variety may be regularly dotted with round, raised spots of white on a ground of emerald-green, another be ribbed with pink or scarlet and sprinkled with silver spangles; while a third may be splashed and marbled with white; or shaded almost black. As the tubers become old, enormous specimens may be produced. They are of special value for pot culture, and for window and piazza boxes. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Calla Lilies

Æthiopica. The well-known Egyptian Lily, with large white flowers and broad leaves; of the very easiest culture and always satisfactory, especially as a house plant. Dry bulbs that will bloom well, 25 cts. in the fall; plants, in pots, 75 cts. to \$1.

Spotted Calla. (*Richardia albo-maculata*). The leaves of this species are spotted with white, thus making it a very fine ornamental plant, even when out of flower. The spathe is smaller than in the preceding, and purplish in the throat. Dormant tubers, 20 cts.

Carnations

Carnations are almost hardy here, and can easily be kept through the winter by slightly covering the plant with leaves or straw during the coldest weather. Young plants should be set out early in the spring, that they may become thoroughly established in the ground before our hot weather comes; otherwise they will not bloom freely through the summer. If wanted for winter blooming in the house, pinch off all buds as they appear in the summer, and in October take up the plants, pot them, and keep them in moderately cool room. Water moderately.

Price except where noted, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

White Perfection. Large flowers of the purest white, long stems; the best offered in its color. A free bloomer and fine for cut-flowers.

Harlowarden. The best rich crimson Carnation on the market. Splendid color; long stems; large flowers and a very healthy grower; very productive.

Winsor. Clear silvery pink, a shade intermediate between Enchantress and Lawson, larger than Lawson and of finer form; of excellent constitution; magnificent. 15 cts.

Mrs. Franz Joost. A very valuable variety, highly esteemed for its free-flowering qualities. Color beautiful rich salmon-pink.

Prosperity. An exquisite sort, most unusual in its shades. The color is white overlaid with soft-pink, the latter color deepening toward the center, and paling toward the edges of the petals. Most picturesque flowers which are borne on long strong stems.

Enchantress. A very pleasing shade of light pink, deepening toward the center. Size $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and over. It does not burst, and has strong, stiff stems, averaging 2 to 3 feet in length. Habit very vigorous and blooms early, free and continuous.

Nelson Fisher. Deep cerise pink; a fine grower and profuse bloomer.

Red Fisher. Like Nelson Fisher, except in color, which is bright red. A magnificent new variety and one that is sure to please. 15 cts.

Marguerite Carnations. Very profuse-flowering; with ordinary care, will be in bloom in four months after sowing the seed, and flourish equally well in open ground or in pots. The flowers range through many shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., of fine form and large size. Young plants, from pots, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Cestrum Parqui (Night-blooming Jasmine)

A plant of strong, shrubby growth, with small, greenish white blossoms, having a delightful odor, which is dispensed freely during the night only; of easy cultivation. 15 cts. to 25 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The following list comprises the very cream of the many new and desirable varieties which were leading prize-winners in the Chrysanthemum shows of New York, Chicago and other large cities. Besides the new sorts offered, we still have the best of our older varieties. Every year we cull out the poor sorts and keep the best ones, so that we grow none but the best. Nearly all the varieties will grow and bloom outdoors before severe weather sets in. The later-blooming varieties, however, should be taken up, put in pots and kept in a light, moderately warm room in cold weather. In this way, some varieties may be kept in bloom until Christmas. Chrysanthemums should have a very rich soil and a sunny location. Give plenty of water from the time the buds first appear until they are in full bloom. The plants should be pinched back while growing to give them good shape, and all the weaker buds should be removed. To have plants blooming in the house, take them up and put them in 6- or 8-inch pots any time during wet, cloudy weather in September. They should be well shaded for a few days until they begin growing.

Notable and New Varieties of Chrysanthemums

Our selection from the following list, \$1.50 per doz.

HELEN FRICK. Undoubtedly the best late dark pink to date, producing fine Jap. Inc. blooms 6 inches across, from November 25 to December 15. A pleasing color and fine finish. Of the easiest culture, producing fine stem and foliage.

We consider this one of the finest additions to our list, especially as it blooms when nearly all others are gone. 25 cts.

ARLINE. This is a veritable snowball with a creamy tint. The beautiful globe-shape blooms are borne on long, stiff stems. A magnificent variety. 20 cts.

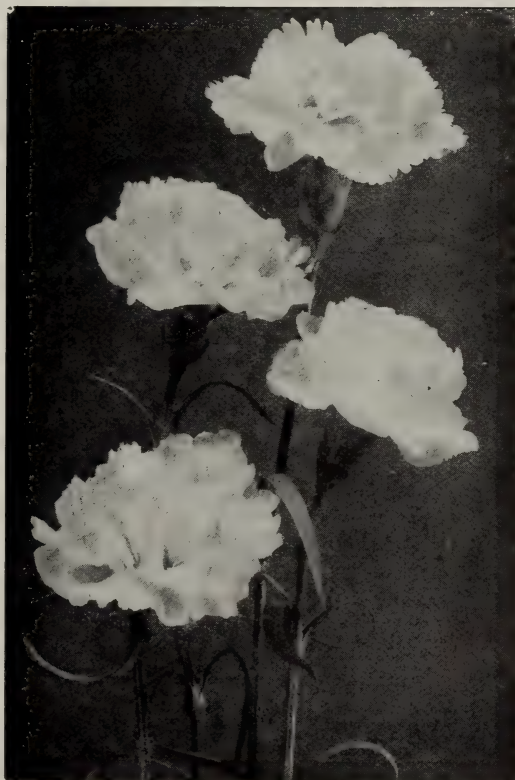
JEANNIE NONIN. For Thanksgiving and later this has no rival; of the largest size, perfectly globular, finely finished pure white, a splendid keeper and shipper. A vigorous grower. Flowers are borne on strong elegant stems. The plant standing four feet in height. 20 cts.

W. DUCKHAM. Beautiful pink, the form grand; it is very lasting either on or off the plant; blooms 7 inches across, on stiff, well-foliaged stems. Early mid-season. A fine vigorous grower, and a good bloomer. One of the leading pinks in the Chrysanthemum shows. 15c.

OCTOBER FROST. The most magnificent of all early whites; large and full; strong grower and fine bloomer. 20 cts.

MRS. GEO. F. BAER. The yellow sport form Mrs. Jerome Jones. The color is good, and it fully equals its parent in all other essential points. A magnificent variety. We consider this one of the finest Chrysanthemums grown. 15 cts.

GOLDEN DOME. The name very fitly describes this magnificent new variety, being a rich yellow, of globular shape. A fine bloomer and good grower. Good for either bedding or pot plants. 20 cts.



CARNATIONS

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, NOTABLE AND NEW VARIETIES.
continued

CLAY FRICK. An excellent grower and a fine bloomer, having fine, large blooms on stiff stems, heavily covered with rich, dark foliage. This variety won several premiums at the notable shows in Chicago last year. One of the finest new varieties. Pure white, incurved. 20 cts.

DR. ENGUEHARD. Japanese incurved. One of the best introductions of recent years. Has been awarded highest honors wherever exhibited. Color a true pink, without the least trace of purple. Stem and foliage perfect. Equally valuable for exhibition or commercial purposes. Perfectly double. Every flower is perfect. 15 cts.

ALICE BYRON. This is one of the finest white Chrysanthemums we have ever catalogued. While it is several years old, still it is one of the best. In fact, there are very few which surpass it. It is extremely large, of incurved form, and is a fine grower and bloomer. 20 cts.

MRS. WM. DUCKHAM. Won the C. S. A. cup at Boston. A grand golden yellow, reflexing variety, without doubt the finest yellow Chrysanthemum introduced this past season. Very large and a fine, rich color, having a fine thread of red on the edge of each petal but which becomes pure yellow as it matures. A most wonderful keeper when used for cut-flowers. It grows very dwarf, averaging 3 feet. It blooms about midseason. 15 cts.

CONVENTION HALL. This variety is said to be the finest white Chrysanthemum that has been yet produced. It took the \$200 prize at the Kansas City Show in 1901. The center petals are very broad and closely incurving, tubular ray florets. The stock has been very scarce and the plants are still rare. 20 cts.

COL. D. APPLETON. A very large, deep golden yellow Japanese incurved flower of fine finish and form. Excellent stem, with foliage up to the flower, and an easy grower. Terminal bud only. This variety was in nearly all the prize-winning collections last fall, and is one of the best commercial varieties introduced. 15 cts.

General Collection

The Cream of the Old and New Chrysanthemums

Price, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

These include many of the best high-priced varieties, but the selection for bargain collections must always be left to us.

WHITE

Ivory. A splendid dwarf, early white, of great substance and durability. The flowers are of unusually fine and regularly round, incurved form; distinct and notable in any collection



ALICE BYRON CHRYSANTHEMUM

Polly Rose. This is one of the prettiest of all the early varieties; being a sport from Glory of the Pacific, it has all the parent's good qualities, together with a perfect color, pure paper-white. Very easy to grow; fine for pots.

Mrs. H. Weeks. An immense flower, with broad, claw-like petals, incurving to form a globe of white, a few outer petals reflexing. Of medium height; easily grown.

Mrs. Jerome Jones. Flowers pure white; incurved, high, rounded, of enormous size and perfect habit.

Timothy Eaton. One of the largest, and a winner of every cup and prize for which it was entered at the many Chrysanthemum shows. Purest white, of true globular shape. In habit of growth and length of stem it is everything that could be desired.

Wm. H. Chadwick. An immense, graceful bloom; waxy white, occasionally tinted pink. Growth, habit, stem and foliage simply perfect.

Mrs. Henry Robinson. A magnificent new white in every way, with broad, incurving petals of great substance, gradually forming into a perfect ball of snowy whiteness.

Pres. Lambert. A very fine white.

Mutual Friend. One of the finest of standard whites. Sure to please.

Alice Roosevelt. This new white is proving a success.

PINK

Mrs. Perrin. The nearest approach to the true pink so long desired. It has slender, stiff stems and ornamental foliage. Color rose-pink within, glistening pink without. The flower is of globular form, incurved, full and with a finish as fine as satin.

A. J. Balfour. Beautiful bright rose-pink, one of the most beautiful of its color. Large and fine for all purposes. Perfects every flower; of very easy culture. A prize-winner.

Xeno. Form of Ivory. Extra fine, dwarf pink; invaluable for late cutting.

J. K. Shaw. An excellent light pink, fine bloomer.

Bloodgood. A magnificent deep pink, fine blooms borne on long graceful stems.

YELLOW

Yellow Eaton. A bright yellow sport from Timothy Eaton, only a shade lighter than Appleton, and especially valuable as the best in its color to follow that fine variety up to the close of the Chrysanthemum season.

Sergeant Lavey. A fine variety, similar to British Empire, but of a lighter shade of yellow and more dwarf habit.

Robert Halliday. Robert Halliday is still near the top of the list of early yellows; it has taken several years to show its possibilities, but this variety has attained wide popularity, and deservedly so; it is indispensable; very large, when well done.

Golden Wedding. Nothing finer among yellows; shines like burnished gold; standard for measuring color.

Major Bonnafon. Easy of cultivation and incurved form, being one of the best, and the certainty with which a crop is produced from year to year has deservedly placed it foremost among yellows.

RED

Matchless. Flowers of massive size, color deep, rich, velvety crimson, with no shade of brown or chestnut.

Goachers Crimson. A fine deep red, sure to please

BRONZE

Mlle. Ogey. Flowers of massive size; color deep bronze.

Cyperus alternifolius

A grass-like plant, sending up stems to the height of about 2 feet, surmounted by a cluster or whorl of leaves diverging horizontally, giving the plant a very curious appearance. Fine for center of baskets, vases, or Wardian cases, or as a water plant. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Coleus

Coleuses are tender and should not be put out-of-doors till the ground is quite warm. In this latitude it is best to wait till the middle of April, or even the first of May, before planting them in the open ground. In southern Texas they may be planted a month earlier, but we strongly advise our customers not to order Coleus in January and February, as they often do. Even if the plants live (which is doubtful), they will not thrive and show color until warm weather. We grow a large list of the leading varieties and can usually furnish them by the thousands; but, if many are wanted, it would be well to correspond with us in February or March. If we receive orders at least one month before the plants are needed, we can make specially low prices. We have not space here to give description of varieties, but, as stated above, we grow most of the leading kinds. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Christmas Gem. New. The foliage of this most beautiful coleus is simply indescribable. The leaves when fully developed are 10 inches long and 8 inches in width. The prevailing color is crimson, interlaced with green, yellow, chocolate, etc. It is without doubt the most strikingly handsome of all foliage plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Cosmos

An autumn-flowering plant of rapid growth, making large bushes 5 feet high, and as broad across, which are a mass of elegant foliage until they begin to bloom. From September to November, each plant is covered with hundreds of showy blossoms 2 to 4 inches in diameter. Half-hardy annuals. Young plants, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Klondyke or Everblooming. The very finest of all Cosmos. Blossoms a brilliant orange color. It starts blooming about June and blooms until frost. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Cycas revoluta (Sago Palm)

These are probably the most valuable decorative plants grown, both for lawn and house decoration; their heavy, glossy, deep green fronds resist alike the gas, dust and cold to which decorative plants are frequently exposed. We have an exceptionally fine lot in popular sizes for house decoration. 75 cts. to \$6.

The most useful Palms of other sorts, in sizes convenient for house culture and decoration, are offered on page 51, at prices within reach of all.

Cyclamen Persicum

Charming bulbous-rooted plants, with beautiful foliage and rich-colored, orchid-like fragrant flowers; universal favorites for winter and spring flowering. They require sandy loam. The bulbs should be kept at rest for several months during the year. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

Dianthus, or Pinks

Hardy and free-flowering; well known and useful 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Double Feverfew (Pyrethrum)

This is the well-known double white Feverfew, so valuable for cut-flowers, and suitable for pot or garden culture. The blossoms are freely borne on stems 18 inches high. They produce immense crops of double daisy-like flowers all through the summer. The plants are perfectly hardy, and thrive and spread from year to year with little care. 10 cts.

Epiphyllum (Lobster Cactus)

A wonderfully free bloomer, frequently flowering three to four times during the year. Of drooping-weeping habit; the flowers are bright and beautiful. It is of the easiest culture, will bloom for everybody, and we can recommend it as being very handsome. 10 cts.



COSMOS

Ficus elastica

The well-known Rubber Plant; 12 to 15 inches; beautifully leaved 75 cts., \$1, \$3.

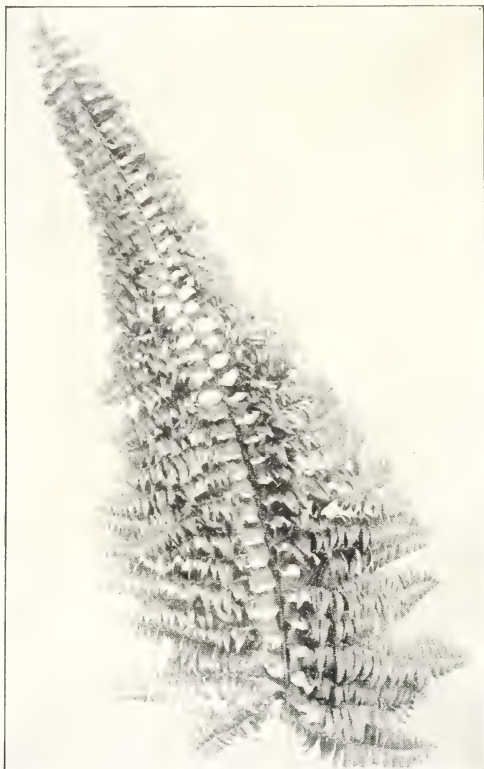
Ferns

Most Ferns require a shady, moist atmosphere, and for this reason many of the leading kinds offered in the average catalogue will not succeed in northern or western Texas, or in Oklahoma. In the southern or eastern parts of the state, and in Louisiana and Arkansas, nearly all Ferns succeed well. As Fort Worth is situated in the more difficult region, we have made a special study of the Ferns best suited to this section and are now able to offer several kinds that will succeed with any average treatment. The Nephrolepis family, of which the well-known Boston Fern is a member, has furnished us with so many beautiful species of late years, and they all succeed so well here, that there is little use for any other kinds.

New Nephrolepis Amerpohli. This is the latest addition to the ostrich plume type, and is certain to prove a welcome and popular variety, holding for delicacy and gracefulness the same position among the Nephrolepis that *Adiantum gracillimum* does among the maidenhair Ferns. The pinnae are so finely divided that the fronds remind one of pieces of fine lace. The fronds are broad and of a depth which gives them a cushion-like appearance. It forms a beautiful specimen and is admired by every one who sees it. First size, 25 cts. each; second size, 40 cts. each.

Nephrolepis Todeaoides. Todea, or Filmy, Fern-like Nephrolepis. This is an English introduction that has received a first-class certificate, both from the Royal Horticultural Society and from the Royal Botanic Society of London, and is likely to become a most important commercial variety. While in a general way it reminds one of an exceptionally well-grown plant of *N. elegantissima*, it is entirely distinct from this and all others, in its strong, yet compact, growth and its bold, heavy foliage, which is distinctly tripinnate or three times divided. Specimen plants which we now have growing are admired by every one, and we have great faith in its future. First size, 25 cts.; each second size, 40 cts. each.

Nephrolepis Whitmanii. We have never sold a Fern that has created so much favorable comment as the Whitmanii. It seems to delight in hot weather and hence seems to be perfectly at home here in the summer. Combines all the graceful pluminess and charm of *Elegantissima* with additional features of shape, size and growth that give it distinction and added commercial value. Whitmanii is of dwarfer growth, but equalizes matters by compactness and a wider, stockier shape. The fronds, although even more fine-cut, are more erect, and have proved less liable to revert to the original Boston type. 25 cts. By express, 3-inch pots, 40 cts.; 6-inch pots, \$1; 10-inch pots, \$3.50.



FERN, NEPHROLEPIS PIERSONII

FERNS, continued

Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis (The Boston Fern). This popular Fern has proved one of the best decorative plants of recent introductions. The fronds are much larger than in the common Sword Fern, and do not stand so stiff, but droop over in a graceful manner. Excellent for making large specimen plants; also very fine for hanging baskets. You will doubtless succeed and be well pleased. Strong and rapid grower. Small plants, 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.; fine specimens, 50 cts. to \$3.

Nephrolepis elegantissima (The New Tarrytown Fern). This is an aristocrat among all the Nephrolepis, and, when well done, is unquestionably the finest of the lot; is a sport from the Pierson Fern, in which the plummy peculiarity of the original form is even more distinctly developed than in the original; the side pinnae, being again subdivided and standing at right angles to the midrib, makes both sides of the frond equally beautiful, while, at the same time, the plant is of much more compact habit, growing only one-half as tall, but with the fronds nearly twice as wide, making it a much more desirable plant for all purposes. Small plants, 15 cts.; large, 50 cts. to \$2.

Nephrolepis Piersonii. The divided pinnae, or the miniature fronds, keep growing constantly, showing two distinct shades of green, the ends being a light green, while the center and main part of the fronds show a dark, rich shade, the contrast producing a very beautiful effect. Strong, young plants, 15 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. to \$1.

Maidenhair. Well suited to this climate. Small, 10 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Fuchsias

Fuchsias require about the same treatment as begonias. Use light soil, with one-fourth clean, coarse builders' sand. Keep in a cool, partially shaded place and out of the wind. They will flourish and bloom freely till July, when they may as well be thrown away,

as here it is difficult and disappointing to try to keep them alive through August and September.

Price 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

The Black Prince. A misnomer as far as name is concerned, being of a bright, waxy carmine; tube and petals large and broad, with pale green tips; large, open pale pink corolla, a wonderfully symmetrical habit and the best all around Fuchsia we know of.

Rosains Patri. A variety unsurpassed among all the Fuchsias, with white corolla. Tube and sepals are brilliant, deep scarlet, thick and leathery in texture, corolla is very large, double and pure white.

Phenomenal. The largest Fuchsia we have yet seen. The tube and sepals are bright coral-red, beautifully formed. The corolla, nearly 2½ inches across, is of the very richest violet shade. 15 cts. each.

Wave of Life. Golden foliage, dark purple, single flower. A beautiful variety.

Purple Prince. Fine double variety; sepals scarlet; corolla a beautiful distinct blue; very dwarf.

Elm City. A very pretty variety and one that is always in demand. Although not a new variety, yet it is one of the best. Sepals a rich crimson; corolla deep purple and very double; free flowering and easy to grow

Gladioli

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of summer-blooming bulbs, and has tall spikes of flowers, some 2 feet or more in height; often several spikes spring up from the same bulb. It is a good plan to plant bulbs at two to three different times, ten days or two weeks apart, so that there may be a continual succession of flowers. The Gladiolus likes a rich soil, full sun and some support for its splendid heavy flower-spikes. Mixed. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Extra Pink and Light Colors. 60 cts. per doz.

Childs. These are very tall and erect, often standing 4 or 5 feet high, with spikes of bloom over 2 feet in length. They branch freely, in most cases each stem producing three or four spikes of bloom, and bloom much earlier than ordinary varieties. The flowers are of great substance and gigantic size, frequently 7 to 9 inches across. The form of both flower and spike is perfection itself, and they last in bloom a long time before fading, owing to their great substance and vigor, but the most remarkable feature is the coloring. Orchids cannot surpass them in their varied and delicate shades, markings and blendings. Every color known among Gladioli is represented, and many never before seen, particularly blues, smoky grays and purple-blacks, all having beautifully mottled and spotted throats, made up of white, crimson, pink, yellow, etc., and in this peculiar network of charming spots and colors lies one of its special points of unsurpassed beauty. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Geraniums

We are introducing to our customers this year one of the finest lists of Geraniums in the country. We have the very cream of the old and better known, and have added some new varieties of special merit, which we are sure will make valuable additions and which will materially raise the standard of good Geraniums in the future.

New Geraniums of Special Merit

Price, except where noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ADMIRAL JONES. Splendid deep, strawberry-red; double, large flowers and trusses; magnificent.

ANNA SEGALAS. Strong, robust grower, but a splendid habit, with dark rich, deeply zoned foliage, of good substance; the flowers are large and of almost perfect form; trusses are immense, produced with wonderful freedom; color is a bright salmon carmine, brightening toward the center; a grand acquisition to any collection. 20 cts

CHOICE TREES, PLANTS AND SEEDS FOR TEXAS

NEW GERANIUMS OF SPECIAL MERIT. continued

COL. THOMAS. Distinct in color and exceptionally attractive, the color being a pleasing shade of deep cardinal-red, apparently covered with purplish sheen, deepening toward the center of the large, well-formed, handsome, semi-double flowers; the trusses are medium-sized, but borne in the greatest profusion; habit dwarf, vigorous and branching. An easy variety to grow.

DAGATA. The plants are dwarf, robust but compact growers; the individual flowers are magnificent semi-double; trusses are gigantic and produced in marvelous profusion. The color is a remarkably beautiful shade of mauve-rose, with large blotches of white at the base of upper petals; very striking and effective; a constant bloomer. A perfect mass of pink the entire season, winning enthusiastic admiration from all. Double.

DR. PHILIPPE TISSIE. Robust grower; abundant flowerer; large trusses borne on long stems; light crimson, shaded through magenta to grand white center; beautiful and striking Double.

GENERAL SAUSSIER. Exquisite shade of carmine, shading to a white center; large trusses. Double.

JEAN OBERLE. One of the most beautiful among that color known as the peach-pink; an exquisite shade of hydrangea-pink, shading tenderly to almost pure white at the outer edges of each petal; the florets are especially well formed, just semi-double enough to be pleasing; the trusses are actually immense, often having over a hundred florets to the truss. The habit is exceptionally strong and vigorous; very free bloomer; foliage distinct, and one of the type that stands the sun perfectly; color of foliage dark green, with a slight chocolate zone. One of the best in this class and undoubtedly has a brilliant future. 25 cts.

JULES VASSEUR. Semi-double cyclops, of an exceptional and strikingly handsome color—bright cardinal-red, with a distinct white eye, a slight violet shading on the upper petals; a strong, robust grower; the foliage is rich green, slightly feathered; clean and healthy. Magnificent.

LEOPOLD BOUILLE. Semi-double cyclops. Bright softer-red, upper petals richly shaded bright carmine purple to a distinct white center; profuse bloomer; flowers large, of perfect form, and borne in large trusses; habit is ideal. Like all of the superb cyclops this will within a short time become a universal and indispensable favorite. Good for a pot plant. 20 cts.

MADAME LAPORTE BISQUIT. A very strong, robust, semi-dwarf and compact grower. The foliage is large, handsome and deeply zoned; flowers large; trusses immense, and freely produced; color an exquisite shade of rich light salmon-rose, shading lighter to an almost white margin at the edge of petals. A variety which we are confident will win a place in popular favor. Double.

MLLE. ANASTASIE LECADRE. One of the strongest growers we have in this class. Large trusses freely produced; rich crimson carmine, shading through a maculated effect to a pure white center; a handsome and striking variety. Single.

MONSIEUR EMILE DAVID. Semi-double; large flowers; violet-rose, upper petals of feathered white at the base; flowers abundantly produced; luxuriant, slightly zoned foliage.

ORNELLA. A magnificent new variety, which we are confident will meet every requirement of a semi-double scarlet Geranium, either as a pot plant or a bedder. The color is so intense as to dazzle the eye; the foliage is robust. This is really a gem.



GERANIUM

RENE BAZIN. One of the darkest Geraniums we have; a velvety shade of dark reddish purple; foliage distinctly zoned; habit rather dwarf. Double.

REVE D'OSSIAN. Exquisite shade of nymphæa white, with a tender shading of rose; grand semi-double flowers; gigantic trusses; habit and growth all that can be desired. Double.

ROI EDOUARD. Immense semi-double flowers; enormous trusses; beautiful shade of rich carmine lake, gradually shading to a distinct white center. One of the best pinks in this class; splendid habit and easy grower.

VICTOR GROSSET. Bright rich shade of apricot-salmon bordering on vermilion scarlet; valuable acquisition to a color in which good varieties are scarce; stands summer well, blooming freely; strong, healthy constitution and splendid habit; excellent trusses and flowers.

STANDARD GERANIUMS

Cream of the Old and Newer Varieties

Price except where noted. Strong, healthy, plants from 2½-inch pots, all named, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. Plants from 4-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

When Geraniums are wanted by the 100 or 1,000, write for special prices, giving the name, sizes and quantity wanted.

Alphonse Ricard. Large, semi-double flowers, often measuring 2 inches in diameter, borne in enormous trusses, on long stalks, and so freely produced as to nearly conceal the foliage, almost every joint producing a flower stem; continues in bloom the entire season. Scarlet.

Beaute Poitevine. A great favorite. The color is a beautiful shade of shrimp pink, delicately shading to white; the flowers are large; splendid trusses. A most profuse bloomer the entire season and unexcelled as a pot plant. Semi-double.

Cousin Janie. The habit is most desirable, dwarf and branching; light green, slightly zoned foliage; flowers abundantly produced in fine trusses; semi-double; beautiful clear rich pink, slightly spotted light red, gradually shading to a distinct white center. 15c.

STANDARD GERANIUMS, continued

E. H. TREGO. In E. H. Trego it would seem that the model of perfection in Geraniums had been reached. It is one of the most beautiful shades of dazzling scarlet, with an exquisite, soft, velvety finish on a saffron ground. The flowers are large, semi-double and very often measure 2 inches in diameter—produced in enormous trusses, in great profusion. 15 cts.

Fleuve Blanc. Color pure white; florets are very large and just semi-double enough to give them a fine finish; enormous trusses on long stems held well above the foliage.

General Grant. Bright vermilion scarlet; full, round florets, borne in large trusses on long stems Double.

Granville. Color the most beautiful shade of dark rose-pink, white blotches on base of upper petals; large florets borne in enormous trusses, held well above the foliage. Single.

Jacquerie. One of the largest of florets, longer than wide; very velvety in texture, and a magnificent shade of very dark crimson-scarlet. One of the finest of single Geraniums; always in heavy demand.

Jean Viaud. In Jean Viaud we have an exceptionally handsome, semi-double pink Geranium; the color is an attractive bright clear shade of mauve-rose, fading to a distinct white throat. The flowers are large and trusses enormous, sometimes measuring 6 inches in diameter

Master Christine. One of the best pink Geraniums in cultivation; fine grower and beautiful flowers.

Marquise de Castellane. Beautiful soft crimson, varying to tomato-red. The flowers are very large, perfect in form and borne in large trusses, profusely produced on long rigid stems; the foliage is large and of heavy texture, slightly zoned. Double.

Mistral. Excellent trusses of beautiful semi-double flowers, borne in great profusion the entire season; splendid stiff stems, holding the flowers well above the clean, healthy, zoned foliage. The color is a bright vermilion red; upper petals shaded white, giving the flower the appearance of having a distinct white center. 15 cts.

Mme. F. Sarloveze. (Brt.) An exquisite and pleasing shade of bright rose, shading to white center. The flowers are just semi-double enough to give them a fine finish; large and fine.

Mrs. Lawrence. Unsurpassed as a bedder. The color is an artistic shade of bright satiny salmon-pink, slightly tinged white. We are satisfied its distinct and graceful form will place it in the front rank of its race.

Mme. Landry. The florets are very large, and borne in enormous trusses, often measuring 20 inches in circumference, on long stems held well above the foliage; color is a distinct salmon-pink, with a slight shading of scarlet. Double.

Mme. Recamier. Double snow-white; strong and vigorous grower; broad fluted foliage, slightly zoned, splendid habit of growth; individual flowers beautifully formed and abundantly produced in enormous trusses.

Peter Henderson. A magnificent representative of the Bruant race; grand in health, habit and size of bloom; large flowers and trusses of extraordinary splendor produced in great profusion. The color is an excellent shade of poppy-red, a color that carries well, and for bedding shows as far as it can be seen.

S. A. Nutt. This is the standard dark red Geranium, more generally used than any other both as a pot plant and for bedding. Brilliant deep scarlet with maroon shading; a compact, vigorous grower. We have an exceptionally large, strong, healthy stock of this sort.

Spaulding's Pet. Rich, dark crimson; blooms borne on long stems well above the plant; the best crimson bedder we know of for our climate.

Tiffin. One of the freest-blooming single scarlet bedding varieties; rich, glowing scarlet, crimson maroon shading on upper petals—a very attractive and showy color; large trusses of medium size; blooms profusely.

SCENTED GERANIUMS

Apple. The most delightful of all scented Geraniums. Foliage round, smooth and large, with pure apple fragrance. A strong-growing and handsome plant. Fine large plants, from seed; the true variety. 25 cts.; extra-large plants, 50 cts.

Balm. Large foliage; deliciously fragrant.

Oak. Leaves marked with black.

Attar of Roses. One of the sweet-scented

Rose-scented. Two kinds, one with a broad leaf and another more finely cut.

IVY GERANIUMS

Price, except where noted, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Alliance. A French hybrid between a zonal and ivy which has retained all the good points of both parents, including the beautiful soft finish of the ivy and the hardy constitution of the zonal. It is, therefore, not an ordinary, but an extraordinary variety in all the good points that go to make up an attractive Geranium. Its color is the most exquisite shade of delicate lilac-white; upper petals feathered and blotched bright crimson rose; flowers semi-double, abundantly produced in fine large trusses; foliage beautiful, clean and of a splendid leathery texture; habit excellent, robust, strong, close-jointed. For vases or as a pot plant it is unequalled 20 cts.

Ballade. Large, semi-double flowers and splendid trusses; color tender lilac, upper petals feathered with crimson-maroon; a strong, dwarf, steady grower, of splendid habit. A fine pot variety.

Caesar Franck. This is unquestionably destined to become the most popular Ivy Geranium yet introduced. The color is a magnificent shade of soft rich crimson, with an exquisite shade of tender rose at the base of petals. The flowers are about as double as Crimson Rambler rose, which they somewhat resemble.

Mrs. Banks. The flowers are large, semi-double, and borne in medium-sized trusses on long, wiry stems; color a pleasing shade of bluish white, upper petals feathered reddish Neyron. In habit of growth it is true Ivy, exceptionally strong and vigorous flowering abundantly through the winter. The foliage is handsome light green. We have a fine, healthy stock of this superb variety. 15 cts.

Pierre Crozy. Bright scarlet; dwarf, compact habit; good bedding plant where a low bed is desired. A cross between an ivy and a zonal.

Rycroft's Surprise. Bold, vigorous, upright habit; large trusses of a lovely shade of soft pink. Free and effective.

Heliotrope

These plants are universal favorites, on account of their delightful fragrance. They flower equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in winter.

Blue and White. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Hibiscus

A rapid-growing tropical shrub, with rich, glossy foliage and large, showy blossoms. It blooms freely through our hottest weather, and is one of the most satisfactory plants of this climate.

Price, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., except where noted

Aurantiaca. Large, double, orange-colored flowers; an early and profuse bloomer.

Grandiflora. Rich, glossy foliage, with crimson-scarlet flowers.

Peachblow. One of the finest plant novelties of recent years. Flowers double, 4 to 5 inches across; rich, clear pink, with small, deep crimson center—an entirely new and most beautiful shading. Blooms freely even on small plants. Good as house plant or planted out in the garden. 20 cts.

Miniatus. Semi-double flowers, brilliant vermilion-scarlet. Very handsome.

HIBISCUS, continued

Sub-violaceus. The largest-flowering of the Hibiscus family. A beautiful shade of bright crimson, tinted with violet.

Versicolor. Very large single flowers, beautifully striped with crimson, rose and white.

Ivies

German, or Parlor Ivy (*Senecio candens*). A more rapid-growing and more succulent kind, well adapted for covering trellis work quickly, or training in the parlor; leaves glossy green and flowers yellow, in clusters. 10 cts.

Kenilworth Ivy (*Linaria cymbalaria*). A neat and delicate plant of trailing habit, with small, bright green, ivy-shaped leaves and diminutive light violet-colored flowers; well adapted for hanging baskets, vases, etc. 10 cts.

Impatiens Sultani

Of compact, neat habit, and a perpetual bloomer; the flowers are of a peculiar brilliant rosy scarlet. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and produced very freely. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Large plants, 25 cts. each.

Ipomoea (Moonflower)

Learii. This handsome new climber, a native of Ceylon, has large, deep azure-blue flowers with crimson bars, and is frequently called the "Blue Moonflower." When grown with the white one, the contrast is striking and very effective. If you want something really handsome, buy this. 20 cts.

Noctiflora. This still continues one of the most popular vines in existence. For easy culture, rapid growth and freedom of bloom, it has no equal. The flowers are pure white, 6 inches in diameter, and open at night and on dull days. The demand exceeded our supply last spring, but we think we shall be able to fill all orders this season. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Jasmines

Cape. Flowers large, white, fragrant; foliage rich, glossy. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Catalonian. Foliage fine; flowers white, star-shaped; very fragrant; hardy. 10 cts. to 25 cts.

Gracillimum. A new Jasmine, and remarkable for its freedom of bloom. Beautiful pure white flowers, borne in clusters. Delightfully fragrant. In bloom from October to February. 20 cts.

Grand Duke. Easily grown; flowers double, creamy white, very fragrant. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Maid of Orleans. A very attractive new sort, with good-sized double flowers, blooming profusely all summer; shining pale green foliage. We predict for it a rapid sale, as it is much easier to handle than other Cape Jasmines, and, as a whole, more desirable. 25 cts.

Lantanas

There has been a wonderful improvement in the Lantanas in the last few years. We offer a number of new varieties which are far superior to the old ones. Not that they grow or bloom better in our hot climate, for that is well-nigh impossible, but they offer a greater variety of colors and delicate shades. The plants, too, are much more dwarf and compact in their growth, and hence make neater and more desirable ornaments. We cannot urge the planting of Lantanas too strongly in this hot, dry climate. The plant is equal to the Plumbago and superior to nearly everything else in its hardiness and freedom of bloom. Especially to those who "can't raise flowers in Texas" would we recommend this plant.

Price, 10c. each, \$1 per doz., except where noted

Alba perfecta. White; very fine.

Amiel. Semi-dwarf; very compact; very free in blooming; umbel and floret of fine size; color reddish orange, with yellow center.

Aurantiaea. Large, orange-red flowers.

Delicatissima, or Weeping Lantana. The trailing or creeping variety, with slender stems, fine leaves and dainty flowers of pink and lavender; beautiful for edging, for baskets and boxes.

Tethys. 8 inches. Pure canary-color; very compact and free-flowering. 15 cts.

Lobelia

A beautiful dwarf plant, with dark blue flowers, suitable for baskets, rockeries, or planting in the open ground. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Mignonette

The well-known fragrant flower. Succeeds admirably in the open ground. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

WONDERFUL NEW LEMON, PONDEROSA.
See page 63.



HIBISCUS

Nasturtium

A desirable plant for rockwork, vases, trellises, etc. Showy. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Oleanders

The well-known shrubby plant. Blooms well when planted outdoors in summer, but must be taken into the house or pit in winter in northern Texas. In southern Texas it requires no protection. We have fine plants of the Double Pink, Single White and Semi-Double White. 25 cts. to \$1 each, according to size.

Orange Trees

Dwarf Otaheite. While it will grow 3 or 4 feet high and branch freely, it is not uncommon to see cunning little plants, 5 or 6 inches high, full of bloom, and even bearing one or two medium-sized oranges. Its flowers more than its fruit commend the plant to general cultivation. It blooms so profusely that it seems to be all flowers. 25 cts.

For other Oranges, see page 63.

Pansies

The Pansy begins to bloom in February and continues until July and August. Should be planted in very rich soil and watered freely. Our plants this season are from seed of the very largest flowers and brightest colors. Order a dozen or a hundred, and see how easily cultivated and how beautiful a bed of these new Pansies will be. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.



PALM, KENTIA

Palms

Almost any one can succeed with the Lantana, Kentia and Phoenix, if the larger plants, costing not less than \$1 each are brought. A \$2 or \$3 plant is generally more satisfactory. Two to three well-grown Palms in a house produce a better decorative effect than a hundred small pot plants or geraniums, etc., and are not one-tenth the trouble. They are of the easiest culture, and thrive best in a light, airy room. They should be watered moderately, and the leaves should be sponged with water every week or so.

Cycas revoluta. See page 47.

Kentia Forsteriana. This is one of the finest pot plants imaginable, and the easiest to grow of any of the Palm family. Being almost hardy, it is not injured by slight changes in the temperature, and its stiff, glossy leaves enable it to stand the dry, hot air of the living-room without injury. The leaves are a deep, glossy green, fan-shaped, split deeply into segments. 50 cts.; strong plants, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$7.50.

Latania Borbonica. The well-known Fan Palm. This is one of the most exquisitely graceful among Palms; its wide-spreading, gracefully arching leaves are elegant and effective for apartment decorations. The handsomest and most valuable of all the Palms. 25 cts. each, fine plants, 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1 to \$3.

Phoenix Canariensis. This is one of the most exquisitely graceful among Palms. Its wide-spreading, gracefully arching, fern-like leaves are elegant and effective. 40 cts.; large plants, \$1, \$2, \$3.

Pandanus Veitchi. Gracefully curved foliage, light green, striped with broad bands of pure white. An attractive decorative plant that stands ordinary house culture well and is always fresh and bright in appearance. Large plants, by express, \$1 each, \$1.50.

Parrot's Feather

An aquatic hanging plant is a novelty indeed, and we have it to perfection in this dainty little jewel. Planted in a water-tight hanging basket, so that the water can be kept standing on the surface, it will trail finely. 15 cts.

Petunias

Double. We keep on hand a good collection of double Petunias; some of them show flowers in the most beautiful shades of crimson, white, rose, maroon, etc., others are blotched, striped, veined, bordered, marked and fringed. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Single. Free-blooming; fine for bedding, showy. Mixed colors, 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Giants of California. These Petunias have been widely advertised of late, and we found them to be remarkably fine. The flowers are very large, and of every conceivable shade of crimson, white, violet, lavender, etc. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Paris Daisies (Marguerites)

Very profitable for cut-flowers. Always in active demand because of the many uses to which they are adapted, and also very easily grown and handled.

White. Best white, having a ray of white petals around a salmon disk; splendid variety for cut-flowers. 10 cts.

Yellow. Same as above, except that the petals are yellow.

Phlox Drummondii

Brilliant and abundant large, terminal flowers, which completely hide the foliage; the blooms are of many colors, from pure white to deepest purple, eyed and striped. Give good rich ground, and set plants 6 inches apart. White, Rose, Scarlet, Deep Blood, or Mixed colors. 50 cts. per doz.

Plumbago

Capensis. A beautiful plant, producing freely throughout the summer and fall large trusses of a ure-blue flowers. Also a fine pot-plant. We have never found a better bedding plant than this, nor one that blooms more freely all the time. In southern Texas it is hardy, but in the latitude of Fort Worth it must be taken up and kept in the house during winter. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Alba. Pure white flowers; beautiful in contrast with the blue sorts. 15 cts.

Chinese Primrose

They require to be kept cool, a north window suiting them best. We have them in white, pink and crimson. Large blooming plants, 25 cts. and 35 cts.

Primula Obconica

Always in Bloom. This is a charming plant for winter; in fact, we know of none better adapted to home culture than this one. It is not susceptible to the changes of temperature that influence most plants. It bears its elegant panicles and sprays of delicate pink and white bloom in the greatest profusion. It is certainly elegant. 15 cts., 25 cts., and 35 cts.



SINGLE PETUNIA

Rhynchospermum jasminoides

(Malayan Jasmine)

One of the most valuable evergreen climbers, hardy throughout the South. Flowers small, white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion. 15 cts.

Russellia juncea

A basket plant of neat, slender habit, with bright scarlet, tubular flowers borne in loose racemes 10 cts.

Sansevieria Zeylanica

There is no decorative plant that is more attractive in habit and foliage than this, and none that will stand as much abuse and neglect. It will grow and flourish in any dark corner, and will stand gas and dust or heat. Indeed the only thing that seems to check it is too much water or frost. The leaves grow to a length of 3 or 4 feet, and are beautifully striped crosswise with broad, white variegations on a dark green ground. Grows splendidly out-of-doors in summer. 15 cts. to 50 cts.

Salvia

The prevailing color in the brilliant bedding at the World's Fair at St Louis, in 1904, was bright red, and this was produced by the liberal planting of Salvias. It grows easily in Texas, and blooms freely all summer and fall, and is especially recommended where bright, brilliant coloring is desired. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 1,000.

Swainsonia rosea and alba

A beautiful little flower resembling the sweet pea in bloom.



VIOLETS

Smilax

A pretty climbing plant, with dark, glossy green leaves; extensively used in cut-flower work, decorations, etc. Also a good parlor or basket plant. 10 cts.



SALVIA

Solanum Azureum (Blue Solanum)

Of robust growth, soon making fine specimens that cover a porch with handsomely cut foliage. In mild localities it is covered during the late summer months with clusters of large lavender-blue, wistaria-like flowers, which are succeeded by bright scarlet berries that remain perfect a long time. 20 cts.

Tradescantia (Wandering Jew)

Fine for hanging baskets, vases, etc. Easily grown if given plenty of water.

Multicolor. Leaves beautifully striped with white, crimson and olive-green; the plant sometimes sports. 10 cts.

Zebrina. Leaves very rich dark green, with silvery stripe. 10 cts.

Violets

Russian. Single dark purple, large on long stems. Best bloomer of the large kind and altogether the most useful Violet we have ever tried. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Marie Louise. Bold, fine flowers, very fragrant and very prolific. The color is of a dark blue; flowers double. This is the favorite double blue Violet that you see in the florist's window. 10 cts.

Verbenas

Our collection can hardly be surpassed anywhere for large size and distinct and brilliant blooms. It contains the best varieties of the Mammoth and other strains. A bed of Verbenas forms a brilliant ornament for lawn or garden through the spring, summer and often through the winter in Texas. We grow a great many named varieties, and can supply plants with flowers in all colors and shades. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Vinca (Madagascar Periwinkle)

This old and popular plant should be in every garden. It produces masses of blooms from June until frost, and is of compact, bushy growth. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Alba. Glossy leaves; flowers white; beautiful.

Rosea. Rose-colored flowers, with dark eye. Very attractive.

Water Hyacinth

The plant forms a lovely rosette of its curious, shining green leaves and sends up spikes of exquisite flowers, resembling in form a spike of hyacinth bloom. The upper petal, which is the largest has a metallic blue blotch in the center and in the center of that a small deep golden yellow spot. 15 cts.

Choice Selected Flower Seeds

For years we have made a study of flower seeds for the South. Our list contains only the very best, and we feel sure that our customers will make no mistake by planting anything in the following list:

Many people in Texas have an idea that flowers cannot be raised successfully from seeds here, and so never make the attempt. This impression is often due to failures caused by the gardener's not knowing **how, when and where** to plant, and more especially what to plant. The plants recommended most highly in northern catalogues as growing well from seeds, are often just the ones that fail first here, because the season, temperature, etc., are entirely different. If, instead of trying to grow *Gloxinias*, *Cyclamen*, etc., we should devote our time to **Phloxes, Vincas, Nasturtiums, Cosmos, Dianthus, Calliopsis, Sweet Peas, Snapdragon, Mignonette, Candy-tuft, Alyssum, Hollyhocks, Petunias, Verbenas, Portulacas, Zinnias**, etc., there would be less disappointment and many more flowers.

We import our seeds from the best growers in Europe, and feel perfectly safe in recommending them as pure, fresh, and reliable. The seeds should be sown much earlier here than is usually recommended, because our season begins much earlier here than in the North. February, March, and April are the months in which to sow nearly all flower seeds. It is a good plan to first sow seeds in shallow boxes of any good, light soil—sandy is the best—and keep them in a warm, sunny part of the room till the young plants are large enough to be transplanted to the open ground.

Annuals are plants that blossom, mature their seeds within a year after the seed is sown, and then perish. **Biennials** flower the second year and sometimes the third after the seed is sown, and then perish. **Perennials** live and bloom for many years after the seed is sown.

For \$1 select seeds, in packets, to..... \$1 50

For \$2 select seeds, in packets, to..... 3 00

For \$3 select seeds, in packets, to..... 4 50

For \$4 select seeds, in packets, to..... \$6 00

For \$5 select seeds, in packets, to..... 7 50

These prices do not include our special collection.

All Flower Seeds sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of remittance, as above. Prices quoted are for seeds in packets

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES

Variegated-Leaved Nasturtiums

After years of selecting, a finely variegated-leaved type of this popular annual has at last been "fixed;" the foliage is beautifully marked white, gold and green, and makes very pretty subjects for hanging-baskets, porch-boxes, borders, trellises, etc.

New Variegated-leaved Climbing Nasturtium, Queen Wilhelmina. The best of the tall (Lobbs) Nasturtiums, with variegated foliage. The leaves are marbled, streaked and leaved with pure white. The flowers are rich, brilliant scarlet, which form a most striking contrast with the white variegated leaves. Comes true from seed. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

New Dwarf Nasturtium "Scarlet Queen of Tom Thumb." Leaves marbled and splashed white, like those of the Queen of Tom Thumbs; flowers bright rosy scarlet, much more pleasing, distinct and brilliant than those of the parent. Pkt. 15 cts.

Dwarf "Ivy-leaved" Nasturtiums, Golden Butterfly. The plant is dwarf in habit of growth, having deep-green leaves of the distinct ivy-shaped form. These attractive bushes bloom very early and become quickly covered with bright golden-orange self-colored flowers. The flowers are beautifully fringed at edges of the petals and at the throat. At a little distance the plants present the appearance of numberless "Golden Butterflies." Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

New Stock, Prince Bismarck

This new stock is of robust, pyramidal growth, attains a height of 30 inches, produces many long flower spikes covered with large, pure white double flowers. The plants begin to bloom when other Ten-Week Stocks have stopped blooming, continuing until late in the fall. The percentage of double flowers is larger than that of any other stocks. If sufficient room is given, the plants develop to enormous dimensions, forming magnificent bushes with long and large flower spikes. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. 25 cts.

The Chinese Bottle Gourd

Many of the visitors to California seed farms are very much interested in the gourds which the Chinese laborers use for carrying their tea to the field. Nearly every man carries his own bottle of tea tied to his back with a strip of bamboo, and he seems to think as much of his own gourd as if it were a silver pitcher. Some of them are ingeniously covered with wicker work, and all of them are provided with a wooden cork and a bowl made from the top of the gourd, attached with a stout cord to the neck of the bottle. Pkt. 10 cts.

The Famous Chinese Kudzu Vine

Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk (Pureraria Thunbergiana)

A vine that will grow everywhere. Flourishes where nothing else will grow, and lasts for many years. The large bold leaves of the brightest green afford a dense shade. Its greatest feature is its wonderfully strong growth, which makes it invaluable for covering arbors, fences, porches, dead or old trees, etc. The Kudzu Vine is a native of China, where it is grown not only for the beauty of the plant, but also for the edible value of its roots. The vine is hardy, grows 50 feet, with dense foliage to the ground. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. 25c.

New Bush Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos)

Plants average only 10 inches in height. They form compact bushes, which are superseded by large spikes of pure white flowers, followed by creamy white pods. When the flowers are fully open, the silvery parts begin to show at the bottom of the spikes. Pkt. 10 cts.

Lathyrus latifolius (Hardy Sweet Pea)

This beautiful perennial, grows well, and increases in size from year to year, being covered with a profusion of blooms from early spring until late in the fall. There are often six to eight florets on a single stem. Pkt. 15 cts.

Klondyke Cosmos

This is the very finest of all the Cosmos we have ever seen. It is a brilliant orange color, a color we have never been able to get before in a Cosmos. Their brilliancy makes them conspicuous among thousands of other flowers. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

New Annual Hollyhocks

BLOOM FROM SEED THE FIRST YEAR

This new strain possesses all the virtues of the double old-fashioned Hollyhocks, with the additional advantage of blooming from seed the first year. Plants started from seed sown in March or April in the house or hotbed, transplanted in May into their permanent place, will bloom in August and continue until late in the fall. Pkt. (50 seeds) 20 cts., 3 pkts. for 50 cts.

Ageratum, Little Blue Star

A handsome new variety, different from all other Tom Thumb sorts. The tiny bushy plants do not exceed 4 or 5 inches in height, with clusters of flowers of light blue, with dark red center, changing to pure light blue. The plants are literally covered with flowers; we have counted over 200 on a single plant. Pkt. 15 cts.

Baker Bros. Choice Flower Seeds

AGERATUM. A flower greatly in demand on account of its easy culture and constant blooming. Half-hardy annual. Choice mixed. 5 cts.

Princess Victoria Louise. 4 to 5 inches high. The flowers are produced in great abundance throughout the whole season, and are of the loveliest sky-blue with white center. This is a splendid plant for borders, ribbon bedding, etc., and if a row of our Little Gem Alyssum is sown in front of it, there is a lovely combination of white and blue. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

AMARANTHUS. Highly ornamental plants, giving the border a subtropical appearance.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Leaves red, yellow and green. 5 cts.

Caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding). 5 cts.

ALYSSUM, SWEET. A general favorite. Fragrant; much prized for cutting. Hardy annual. 5 cts.

Little Gem, "Snow-White Carpet Plant." The plants are only a few inches high, so dense and so completely covered with snow-white blossoms, that they create the impression of a beautiful carpet spread over the ground. We know of no other white flower which is so particularly well adapted to borders, ribbons, etc., as our "Little Gem" Alyssum. 10 cts.

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM. No annual furnishes so many cut-flowers as these, which bloom plentifully throughout the summer.

Double White. 2 feet. 5 cts.

Double Sulphur-Yellow. A new color; very delicate lemon; valuable for bouquets. 5 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

ASPARAGUS Sprengeri (Emerald Feather). One of the best plants to grow in suspended baskets, for greenhouse or for outdoors in the summer. The fronds frequently grow 4 feet long and are now considered indispensable in all fine decorations; grows readily from seed. Pkt. (15 seeds) 10 cts.

ASPERULA. Very pretty dwarf plant, very much admired for its delightful odor; valuable for bedding and cut-flowers. Choicest mixed. 5 cts.

ASTERS. Asters are today one of the most important summer and autumn flowers. The immense world-wide demand for them shows their adaptability to any climate. There are now splendid early, medium- and late-flowering sorts, which extend the blooming period from early in July till frost. For the best results the ground for the cultivation of Asters cannot be too richly prepared, although they will give satisfactory returns on any ordinary garden soil.

Rose-Pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pure White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Deep Purple. Pkt. 10 cts.

The three for 25 cts.

Victoria Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper, or Touch-me-not). A family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is necessary in order to produce large, showy flowers.

Camellia-flowered. Very fine mixed. 10 cts.

Fine Double Mixed. 5 cts., oz 30 cts.

Dwarf Double Mixed. 5 cts.

BALSAM APPLE. Curious climber, with ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruit which opens when ripe, showing the seed and carmine interior. 5 cts.

BLUE BONNET (Lupinus). Texas state flower. Long spikes of brilliant flowers. Mixed annuals. 5 cts.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy). Free-flowering, dwarf-growing plant, covered during the greater part of the summer with pretty cineraria-like flowers; suitable for edging and small beds, or for pot culture. Half-hardy annual.

Iberidifolia. Mixed. Light blue and white. 6 inches. 5 cts.

CALENDULA. Handsome hardy annual, commonly called Cape or Pot Marigold. It blooms continuously all season; of easy culture. 5 cts.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. One of the finest hardy annuals. Flowers red, orange, yellow, with a center of deep brown or purple.

Finest Single and Double Mixed. 5 cts.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell). A tall, stately plant with a rich coloring. Will bloom the first year if seed is sown early. Mixed seed. 5 cts.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis). An excellent flower for bedding and cutting; of easy culture.

White. 5 cts.

Mixed. 5 cts.

Snowflake. Extremely free-blooming new sort. The plants grow about 7 inches high, forming a very neat, round bush, covered with the finest pure white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

CARNATIONS, Margaret. With the simplest culture these lovely fragrant Carnations will be in full bloom about four months after sowing the seed. The beautiful flowers are of a high type, exquisitely sweet, and fully 80 per cent are perfectly double. The range of color, marking, variegation and shadings is simply wonderful. By planting at different seasons, the beautiful flowers of these Carnations can be had all the year round. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

For other varieties, see Dianthus.

CANNA (Indian-shot). All colors, mixed. 10 cts.

CASTOR BEANS. See Ricinus.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb). Very handsome and easily grown.

President Thiers. One of the most dwarf of all Cockscombs; bears largest crimson combs. It has been grown in our public parks between or alongside of rows of Golden Feverfew and *Centaurea candidissima*, and, when so planted, made one of the most brilliant strips of border bedding. It is also a very handsome pot-plant. Pkt. 15 cts.

Crimson-feathered. 10 cts.

Mixed. 5 cts.

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia). Colorado state flower. Hardy perennial; very showy. Pkt. 5 cts.



ASTERS

COSMOS. Plants 4 to 6 feet high, with fine, feathery foliage. The flowers, resembling the single Dahlia, though smaller, are of all shades of rose, purple and pure white, and abundant late in the fall. For cutting, this is one of the finest flowers grown.

Early-flowering. This early-flowering strain will produce blooms from July to November. It is such a strong, vigorous grower, and its fringe-like foliage is such a pretty background for its lovely spreading flowers of white, pink, crimson, or rosy purple that it can hardly be spared from any garden. 10c.

Dwarf Early-flowering "Dawn." Like the preceding, this comes into flower early in the summer, and continues until frost. The flowers are large and of a beautiful white, with just a touch of delicate pink at the base of the petals. It is a decided, most attractive and useful novelty. 10 cts.

Giant White. 10 cts.

Giant Pink. 10 cts.

Giant Mixed. 5 cts.

Klondike Everblooming. See Specialties.

CORNFLOWER (*Centaurea Cyanus*), **Mixed.** Beautiful flowers in bloom all summer; pretty shades of white, blue and deep rose. Hardy annual. 1½ feet. 5 cts.

CYPRESS VINE. A handsome climber with star-like flowers and delicate foliage; height, 15 feet. Half-hardy annual. This ranks among the very best vines for this climate.

Scarlet. 5 cts.

White. 5 cts.

Mixed. 5 cts.

DAHLIA. Both the single and double strains of this magnificent race of plants may be had in the greatest variety and beauty from seed. If planted early and forced, they can be made to flower the first season. Tender herbaceous perennials.

Single Mixed. 10 cts.

Double Mixed. 10 cts.

DAISIES—

Paris Daisy or **Marguerite** (*Chrysanthemum Frutescens*). This variety, under the name of Marguerite, has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty star-shaped, white flowers are freely produced and the plant will grow under almost any circumstances. Perennial. 10 cts.

English Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). Well known and liked by everybody. Perfectly hardy. If sown in the fall they will bloom by February and continue blooming until June or July. Mixed colors. 10 cts.

Burbank's Shasta Daisy. Shasta Daisies can be grown out-of-doors by everybody where it is not cold enough to kill oak trees. They are perennial, blooming better and more abundantly each season. They can be multiplied rapidly by simple division and grown in any soil. They bloom for several months. The flowers are very large and graceful, 4 inches in diameter, with three rows of petals of the purest whiteness, on single, strong, stiff, wiry stems 2 feet long. Pkt. (200 seeds), 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

DIANTHUS (Pinks). The China and Japan Pink comprise many distinct and beautifully marked varieties of rich and varied colors, and bloom continually all summer and fall, until overtaken by severe frost; they live over winter, and bloom finely again the second season.

Chinensis (Double Chinese Pinks). Clusters of small double flowers; finest mixed. 5 cts.

Double Diadem. Very regular, densely double and of all tints, from crimson-purple to deep black-purple. Half-hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season. 10 cts.

Mourning Cloak. The most striking of all Pinks. The large, double, almost black flowers have a clear, fringed edge of white. Pkt. 5 cts.

Snow Queen Pink. This is an extra-fine selection of the large-flowering double white Japan Pink, the very best strain we have ever seen. The flowers are extremely large, often 3 inches in diameter, and resemble a white carnation. They are produced in great abundance and are borne on long, stiff stems. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dianthus, Midnight. One of the finest of the whole family. The flowers, which are very large and double, are beautifully fringed. Blood-red. Pkt. 25 cts.

Heddwigii. The finest standard sort; a beautiful mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.

DELPHINIUM. See Larkspur.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Of very stately growth and varied colors, bearing mottled, thimble-shaped flowers in fine, showy spikes. The different species have been much improved, and the new large-flowered forms are far superior to old varieties. Hardy perennials. 3 feet. All colors mixed. 5 cts.

DOLICHOS. Mixed. See Hyacinth Bean.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). A very profuse-flowering plant, with a fine fragrance. Sow in open border about April 1. Hardy annual. Double mixed. 5 cts.

New Giant, "Golden West." Light canary-yellow flowers with an orange blotch at the base of each petal, forming a Maltese cross in the center. The flowers of the old type measure 2 inches across; the flowers of these giants measure from 3½ to 6 inches in diameter, and have very large, overlapping petals, often waved at the edges. 10 cts.

FOUR O'CLOCK. See Marvel of Peru.

FORGET-ME-NOT. (*Myosotis*). The Forget-me-not is an old favorite, bearing clusters of star-shaped flowers. It thrives well in the shade or open border. Hardy perennial.

Alpestris, Blue. 10 cts.

White. 10 cts.

Mixed. 5 cts.

FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis

GAILLARDIA. Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom during the summer and autumn. Half-hardy annuals. 1½ feet.

Mixed. 5 cts.

GERANIUMS, Splendid Mixed. Planted early, they bloom the first summer. 10 cts.

GODETIA, Lady Albermarle. Plants compact, profusely covered with rosy carmine flowers. 5 cts.

GOURDS. Choice ornamental climbers of rapid growth, bearing fruit of various and curious forms. Many peculiar shapes may be grown by enclosing the young fruits in bottles or molds; they will grow to fit the molds exactly.

Japanese Nest-Egg. Resembling in color, shape and size the eggs of hens; are uninjured by cold or wet, and therefore make the best nest eggs. Pkt. 5 cts.

Dishrag. 5 cts.

Dipper Gourd. Valuable for household purposes; makes an excellent dipper. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Chinese Bottle Gourd. See Specialties, page 54.

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting). Flowers very large and full, and of a good variety of colors. Cut just before the flowers expand. Seeds germinate readily in the open ground. Mixed, 5 cts.

HELIOTROPE. It is but little known that seed sown in February and March will produce large, flowering plants in summer. Our mixture contains seeds from many named sorts, and will produce fine plants with proper treatment. Cultural directions on package. Mixed. 10 cts.

HOLYHOCK (*Althaea*). The seed we offer of this well-known flower is especially fine. Sow in June or July and plants will bloom the next summer. Hardy perennial. Double.

Mixed. 10 cts.

Red. 10 cts.

White. 10 cts.

New Annual Hollyhocks. See specialties page 54.

HYACINTH BEAN, or JACK BEAN (*Dolichos*). Splendid climber, with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, followed by very ornamental seed-pods. Tender annual. 10 to 20 feet high. 5 cts.

ICE-PLANT (*Mesembryanthemum*). An odd plant of dwarf habit, with leaves covered with crystal globules, from which it takes its name. 5 cts.

IPOMEEA grandiflora (Moonflower). A very desirable climber, not unlike the morning-glory in form. It grows with wonderful rapidity, and will completely cover the side of a house in one season. As its name implies, it blooms only in the night, covering the vines with enormous white flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with a five-pointed star in the center. Fragrant. A profuse bloomer. Start seed early in boxes, and transplant plants as soon as safe. Half-hardy annuals. 10 cts.

Bona Nox. Foliage very large, flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Color most magnificent sky blue. Pkt. 5c.

JAPANESE HOP. A wonderful new annual climber from Japan, growing with great rapidity and having very dense foliage. Color is a live green. It is undoubtedly one of the best climbers for covering verandas, trellises, etc. 20 feet. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

KOCHIA, or "BURNING BUSH." A highly ornamental annual of unusually rapid growth which forms regular pyramids from 2 to 3 feet in height, having a cypress-like appearance. The leaves are slender and of a light pea-green until September, when they change to carmine and blood-red. Its bright autumn coloring has given it two other names: "Mexican Fire Plant" and "Burning Bush." Flowers minute but countless and the plant dies within two weeks after blooming. 10 cts.

LARKSPUR. Noted for the richness of their colors. **Double Dwarf Rocket.** Finest mixed. 5 cts.

Emperor. A single plant has 50 or more erect spikes of flowers. 5 cts.

LOBELIA. Very pretty dwarf plant, with blue, white, crimson and rose-colored flowers. Excellent for baskets. Half-hardy annual. 5 cts.

MARVEL OF PERU (Four O'clock). Half-hardy perennial. Fine mixed. 5 cts.

MARGOLD (*Tagetes*). Handsome double flowers. Half-hardy annual.

Electric Light. 10 cts.

Double French Mixed. Dwarf. 5 cts.

MIGNONETTE. Hardy annual. Best sorts.

Golden Queen. A very fine new variety; flowers golden hue; effective; of pyramidal habit. 5 cts.

Machet. Dwarf, of delicious fragrance. 10 cts.

Reseda odorata. Large-flowering. 5 cts.

White Pearl. Magnificent pure white. Pkt. 5 cts.

MIRABILIS. See *Marvel of Peru*.

MOONFLOWER. See *Ipomoea grandiflora*.

MORNING-GLORY (*Convolvulus*), **Major.** A universally popular climber. Half-hardy annual. Finest mixture. 5 cts.

Minor. This is one of the plants which should be better known. The plant grows about a foot high and its flowers possess all the richness of color peculiar to the climbing *Morning-Glory*. Grows very easily from seed, and is covered with flowers throughout the whole season. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15c.

Japanese. By all odds the grandest of all climbing plants. The flowers, which often attain the enormous size of 5 or 6 inches in diameter, are of the most exquisite beauty, embracing white, rose, purple to almost black, crimson, blue, mottled, striped, penciled, bordered, and an indefinite number of the most beautiful combinations. Vines grow quickly, and 30 to 40 feet in height. 10 cts.

NASTURTIIUM. This plant is and always will be justly popular. It grows in almost any soil, and withstands heat and drought as few other plants can. The dwarf varieties make very fine beds, while the tall are excellent for trellises, porches and lattices. The seeds are used as a substitute for capers. Hardy annual.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 35 cts.

Tall Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 35 cts.

Tall Chameleon. This new strain of *Nasturtium* is a most remarkable advance in this brilliant family. Flowers of quite distinct colorings on the same

Nasturtium, continued

plant, some clear, deep crimson, others blotched on light ground, and others mottled. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Cloth of Gold. This is a magnificent dwarf *Nasturtium*, having yellow leaves and scarlet blossoms, giving a striking effect. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., 1/4 lb. 50c.

Crystal Palace Gem. A strikingly beautiful dwarf *Nasturtium*, very brilliant flowers, spotted sulphur and maroon. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 50 cts.

Moonlight. A magnificent tall *Nasturtium*; a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; beautiful light shades yellow-cream, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 50 cts.

Lilliput (New) Improved. A very special selection of this distinct and free-blooming class; each plant forms a small, compact bush, with an immense number of small blooms thrown well above the foliage. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2 oz. 10 cts., 1 oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 50 cts.

PANSY. We feel safe in saying that our Pansies are the best to be had. We import them directly from the German growers. We also have some fine varieties of American grown seed which we will offer this year. The seeds should be sown early in rich beds, thereby producing early blooms which miss the heat of summer.

Choice Mixed. 5 cts.

German Mixed. This is a mixture of several strains from different German growers. Very large and fine. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

Mammoth Butterfly. The flowers are very large, of good form and substance and produced freely. In coloring they are varied, seldom two alike in a hundred plants. They are mottled and spotted streaked, tigered and splashed, while the colors are mainly those rich, wine-reds, chocolate, velvety red-brown, lavender, violet and purple shades which are found only in a Pansy blossom. Pkt. 25 cts., 2 pkts. 40 cts.

Trimardeau Mixture. Flowers large, with a dark blotch on the three lower petals. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

California Large-Flowering. A grand mixture of the finest blotched varieties, splendid in every way, being large in size and rich in coloring. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts.

California Good Mixed. This mixture comprises a large number of colorings, and is intended to supply the want of a first-class mixture at a moderate price. Pkt. 5 cts.

PETUNIA. Most valuable plants, succeeding well everywhere. They are particularly showy in beds or masses, and are universal favorites on account of their richness of color, fragrance and continuous blooming.

Hybrida. Finest mixed. 5 cts.

Striata. Flowers beautifully striped. 10 cts.

Belle Etoile. Starred and blotched. Pkt. 10 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. No flowers are more showy or brilliant than those of this popular annual, which thrives so generally throughout our country. We know of no plant more easily grown, or which gives better satisfaction. It should be in every flower garden.

Star. 5 cts.

Large-flowering Sorts—

Alba. Pure white, extra-large. 10 cts.

Intense Scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Black-Brown. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

POPPY. A tall plant, bearing very large and brilliantly colored flowers; very pretty as a garden center, or planted in clumps. Hardy annual. Mixed. 5 cts.

Improved Double Mixed. For dazzling richness and variety of colors, the flowers are unequalled. Simply scatter the seed in the open ground, and a mass of beauty will result which will amply repay the grower. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Shirley. A new strain of marvelous beauty. The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the flowers are edged with white. 5 cts.

Poppy, New Giant White Fringed (Maid-of-the-Mist). A magnificent new, single peony-flowered white Poppy. The flowers measure from 7 to 9 inches across; the petals are very large, overlapping, daintily incurved, deeply and irregularly fringed. 10 cts.

New Dwarf Shirley Poppy. Our strain is one of superlative excellence, and many beautiful new forms will be found in it. They are especially strong in shades of terra-cotta and combinations of this with pink and scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

Red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 75 cts.

White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 75 cts.

Tulip. A very unique and beautiful variety of Red Poppies, resembling closely the tulip. 10 cts.

California Single Mixed. This is a magnificent strain of Single Poppies, containing many colors, crimson, carmine, pink, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

PORTULACA (Sun Plant). A small trailing plant, bearing pretty delicate flowers. It thrives in a sandy soil, with plenty of light and heat. Hardy annual.

Fine Single Mixed. 5 cts.

Double Mixed. 10 cts.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage). A favorite greenhouse and bedding plant, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July to October. Half-hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed. 3 feet.

Scarlet. 10 cts.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride). One of our handsomest summer border plants, producing in great profusion very double flowers in a variety of shades and colors. Hardy annual.

Finest Varieties Mixed. 5 cts.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus). Grown both for its seeds and showy yellow blossoms.

Mammoth Russian. As the name implies, this is an enormous-flowered tall variety, the best to grow for seed; the stalks may be used for fuel. 5 cts.

Double. This is a true double sunflower. We consider this one of the finest additions to our list. A good grower and profuse bloomer. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum). An old favorite for summer and fall flowering. Half-hardy perennial. Dwarf mixed. Flowers of many colors. 5 cts.

New Giant Fragrant. The flowers of this new strain are of very large size, very fragrant, and are produced on immense long spikes, which render them extremely well adapted for cut-flowers. They are easily raised from seeds, and will grow and bloom in almost any rich, sunny bed. 10 cts.

Coral-Red. A magnificent rich color.

Golden King. Pure golden yellow.

Giant White. Beautiful cut-flowers.

Giant Mixed.

STOCKS (Gilliflower), **Select German Ten-Weeks.** Fine mixture. 10 cts.

For other varieties, see Specialties page 54.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*). Hardy annuals; universally popular.

Single Mixed. 5 cts. **Double Mixed.** 5 cts.

SWEET PEAS. A few years ago we were afraid to recommend Sweet Peas for Texas, as our experience had shown us that the plant generally died as soon as it began blooming, or oftener before it began to bloom. But now we understand better what, when and where to plant and how to care for them.

In the first place, the strongest and hardest sorts should be planted and they should be planted early. February is the month for Texas, though they may be planted as early as December in a sheltered place. And they should be planted deep. Dig a trench 6 inches deep, in good soil. Sow the peas in the bottom of this and cover with 2 inches of soil; as the plants grow, continue to fill in the trench. When 6 or 8 inches high, furnish support for the vines. They should be watered freely, especially while blooming. The flowers should be picked every day and not allowed to go to seed.

Countess of Spencer, Mixed. This mixture contains an equal proportion of colors of the Countess

Sweet Peas, continued

of Spencer, and is one of the most superb combinations ever offered in a catalogue. Customers who are at a loss what varieties to buy will find this mixture a most satisfactory way to have the "E pluribus unum" of this lovely flower. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Phenomenal. White, shaded and edged with lilac. Very large; hooded, and the blossom on the stem is unusually double. The petals are all delicate and wavy, and the field name before introduction is quite descriptive, for we call it "Orchid-flowered Maid of Honor." Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Bolton's Pink. One of the richest-colored Peas yet introduced. It may be termed a self-gorgeous, having a rich orange-salmon standard, with falls or wings of a trifle deeper color, giving a rich fiery orange or deep sunset color to the flower; with a deep rose-pink glow over the whole. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

King Edward VII. This is a very lovely, intense bright crimson self, with a slightly hooded yet prominent standard; giant-flowered. A fine decorative and show variety, much brighter than either Mars or Salopian. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Sadie Burpee. Pure white; very large. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Blanche Ferry, Extra-Early. The very earliest of all. Pink and white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Blanche Burpee. The standard white, very fine. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Prima Donna. A beautiful light clear pink, full standard and large wings. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Countess of Radnor. Light lavender, with faint purplish tinge. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Black Knight. Almost black, beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Captain of the Blues. A magnificent combination of light and navy-blue. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Eckford's Large-Flowering Mixed. Contains a very large number of varieties, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Cupid, Dwarf or Bedding Mixed. Sown as a border, these form a line of emerald-green foliage a little over a foot wide and from 5 to 6 inches high, and from June until late summer are literally a sheet of bloom; excellent for pot culture; the mixture contains all the colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.

VERBENA. Fine for mounds, vases, etc. Half-hardy perennial. Finest mixed. 10 cts.

White. Extra choice. Pkt. 10 cts.

Brilliant Scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Striped. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

VINCA (Madagascar Periwinkle). Splendid house and bedding plants, 18 inches high, with glossy green leaves and circular flowers.

Alba Pura. Clear pure white; like the above in other respects. 10 cts.

Rosea. Fine rose-color. Fine for cutting. 10 cts.

Mixed. Seeds of the above two varieties in mixture. 5 cts.

WALLFLOWER. Very fragrant; handsome flowers in many shades of purple, orange and chocolate. Half-hardy perennial. Finest mixed, double. 5 cts.

WILD CUCUMBER. It will grow 30 feet in one season. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For a trellis or pillar no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

ZINNIA elegans. A very showy and popular flower; appropriate for bedding, pot culture and cutting, for which it is well adapted. Half-hardy annual. *Z. elegans* is the earliest bloomer of all.

Mixed, Red and White, 10 cts.

Our Wild Flower and Children's Garden Seed

Nothing appeals so instantly to a young fancy as bright colors and beauty of form; and the influence on the mind, when in its most receptive state, of a constant association with nature and its beauties will be found to create beneficial impressions, lasting a lifetime. This mixture embraces over 100 sorts of easy-growing flowers most suitable for any bare or unsightly spot in the yard, to sow along fences, or embankments, etc. All the cultivation necessary is some thinning out where the plants are too crowded and to keep the spot clear of weeds.

Large pkt. 5 cts.

Fall Bulbs for the South

THESE WILL BE IN STOCK AFTER SEPTEMBER 1

HYACINTHS—

Single Roman. Early; for Christmas blooming.

White, pink and blue. 50c. per doz.; postpaid, 58c.

Feathered Mixed. 30 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 35 cts.

Grape. Blue and white. 25 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 30 cts.

Miniature. Like Dutch, only smaller. Blush-white, rose, white, blue and purple. 35 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 43 cts.

Single Dutch. Light blue, purple, red, white, pink and yellow. 65 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 75 cts.

Double Dutch. Light blue, purple, red, white, pink and yellow. 65 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 75 cts.

Large Single Dutch Named Varieties, as follows. \$1.25 per doz.; postpaid, \$1.40.

King of the Blues. Blue, clear and light.

Regulus. Beautiful light blue.

Gertrude. Bright carmine-rose.

Gigantea. Blush-pink.

Charles Dickens. Blue, with lavender tint; large spikes.

Grand Maitre. Deep lavender-blue.

Mad. Vanderhoop. Pure white, large flower.

L'Innocence. Large, clear white.

King of the Yellows. Bright yellow.

FREESIA Refracta alba. Mammoth. 30 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 34 cts. Large. 25 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 28 cts.

CROCUS, Yellow, White, Blue and Striped. 10 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 12 cts.

NARCISSUS—

Paper White Grandiflora. Pure white; early. For Christmas blooming. 35 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 45 cts.

Von Sion. Double yellow. 40 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 50 cts.

Alba plena odorata. Double white. 25 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 30 cts.

Narcissus, continued

Incomparable. Double yellow. 25 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 33 cts.

Poeticus ornatus. Pure white, yellow cup. 15 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 20 cts.

Trumpet Major. Large single yellow. 30 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 38 cts.

Ajax Princeps. White; single, large trumpet. 30 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 38 cts.

Emperor. Magnificent single yellow. \$1 per doz.; postpaid, \$1.10.

Empress. Very large yellow trumpet, white perianth. \$1 per doz.; postpaid, \$1.10.

JONQUILS. Old-fashioned sort. 20 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 25 cts.

Campanelle. Very fine. 30 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 35 cts.

TULIPS, Mixed. 25 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 30 cts.

Darwin, Assorted Colors. This is a magnificent variety and one that will bloom well in the South. 30 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 35 cts.

CALLA LILY. Small, 15 cts. each; postpaid, 18 cts. Medium, 20 cts. each; postpaid, 25 cts. Large, 25 cts. each; postpaid, 32 cts. Monster, 35 cts. each; postpaid, 45 cts.

CHINESE SACRED LILY. Large bulbs, 15 cts. each; postpaid, 19 cts.; 25 cts. for 2.

LILIMUM candidum. Extra-fine. For outdoor planting. 20 cts. each; postpaid, 22 cts.; per doz. \$2.

IRIS, Spanish—

British Queen. Very fine; brilliant. 35 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 40 cts.

Mixed Varieties. 25 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 30 cts.

OXALIS, Yellow. 25 cts. per doz.

Pink. 20 cts. per doz.

Mixed. 15 cts. per doz.

ALLIUM Neapolitanum. 15 cts. per doz.; \$1 per 100.

Vegetable Seeds

Following is a list of Vegetable Seeds generally planted by the market-gardeners around Fort Worth, and include the varieties best adapted to Texas.

NOTICE.—While we exercise the greatest care to have all our seeds pure and reliable and true to name, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and will not, in any way, be responsible for the crops. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these conditions, they must be returned at once.

When **Packets, Ounces and Pounds** are ordered at list prices, they will be mailed free of postage.

When **Pints and Quarts** are ordered by mail at list prices, 15 cts. per quart, or 8 cts. per pint, must be added for postage.

Fifteen cents must be added to every order for seed in bulk, from a peck up to two bushels; this is to cover cost of seamless sacks in which to ship the seeds.

PACKET SEED DISCOUNT

This does not refer to seeds offered by weight or measure, but to seeds in packets only, nor does it refer to Potatoes, Onion sets, or Bulbs.

For 25 cts. you may select six 5-cent packets of Vegetable or Flower Seeds.

For 50 cts. you may select thirteen 5-cent packets of Vegetable or Flower Seeds.

For \$1 you may select seeds in packets to the amount of \$1.30.

For \$2 you may select seeds in packets to the amount of \$2.75.

For \$5 you may select seeds in packets to the amount of \$7.25.

Market-gardeners should write for special prices, stating quantity of each sort of seed wanted.

Asparagus

Columbian Mammoth White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Asparagus Roots. When roots instead of seeds are planted, the Asparagus bed is ready for use a year or two earlier, thus saving both time and trouble. The extra expense is comparatively light; the beds last a long time. \$1.50 per 100. Write for prices on large lots.

Beets

Bastian Early Blood Turnip. A fine second-early Beet; tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts.

Eclipse. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Smooth Long Dark Blood. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts.

Beans

If Beans are sent by mail, add 10 cts. per quart for postage

DWARF, or BUSH

Improved Extra-Early Red Valentine. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50.

Dwarf German Black Wax. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.

Golden Wax. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75.

Henderson's Bush Lima. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$2.

POLE, or RUNNING

Kentucky Wonder. Blossoms white, pods green, very long, often reaching 9 to 10 inches. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 40 cts., by mail, 55 cts.

Large Lima Pole Beans. Qt. 40 cts.; by mail 55 cts.

Mangel-Wurzels

Stock-feeding varieties. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. to acre

Used for stock-feeding. Are easily grown and harvested, and their value for this purpose cannot be overestimated. They keep well during the winter and furnish a great abundance of cattle food at small cost. We make special prices when ordered in quantity. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Carrots

Danvers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Long Orange. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Celery

For Flavoring. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Cabbage

Realizing the vital importance of having our Cabbage seed absolutely pure, fresh, reliable, and of the very best strains, we have taken pains to procure the seed of the leading Cabbage seed specialists in America. Growers cannot afford to plant cheap seed if the quality is thereby lowered.

All-Head Early. Very tender and of fine quality Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Early Jersey Wakefield. A select strain. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Early Winnigstadt. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Large Late Drumhead. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Collards

Georgia. Collards are largely used as "greens" in some parts of the country, especially the South. They are a form of the cabbage, bearing new leaves as the old ones are pulled off. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

Cucumber

The Cucumber crop was almost a total failure the last year, thus causing one of the greatest shortages ever known.

Arlington White Spine. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.

Early Frame, or Short Green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.

Improved Long Green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.

Corn, Sweet

If sent by mail, add 5 cts. per pt., 10 cts. per qt. for postage

Extra-Early Adams. Earliest good Corn. Ears small, but well filled. Must be planted on very rich soil, and well cultivated. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

Stowell's Evergreen. The best variety of Sweet Corn. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

Mexican June.

Prices subject to market change after May 15

Eggplant

Improved New York Purple. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15.

Kale

Dwarf Curled Scotch. Oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Lettuce

Black-seeded Simpson. A cutting variety of unusual merit; one of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. \$1.

Grand Rapids. Leaves of medium size, light yellowish green, much crimped and frilled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. \$1.

Denver Market. Forms large, solid heads of light green; very slow to go to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Deacon. Plants make firm heads, nearly as large and tight as a cabbage. The heads are light green outside, while the inner blanched portion is beautiful cream-yellow, of delicious rich buttery flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Salamander. Large solid head. A hardy, crisp and good eating sort, and splendid to sow for a succession of crops. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

New Iceberg. The large curly leaves which cover the outside of the solid heads are a bright light green. It matters not whether in the early spring or the hottest days of summer, the leaves are always crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Passion. A large, handsome cabbage Lettuce. The leaves are golden yellow and very tender. Fine for autumn and winter planting in the South. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Muskmelons (Cantaloupes)

Baltimore, or Acme. Oblong, fruit of large size, ribbed and heavily netted. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Chicago Market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Extra-Early Hackensack. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Rocky Ford, or Netted Gem. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and high-flavored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Cannonball. Round, without rib and densely netted. Delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Watermelons

The Halbert Honey. As the name indicates, the beautiful crimson flesh of this melon is probably sweeter than any other variety in cultivation, surpassing even the famous Kleckley Sweets. It has scarcely any pulp and is very melting. It is a long, dark green, slightly ridged, blunt at both blossom and stem ends, and runs from 15 to 30 inches in length and from 5 to 10 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Kolbs Gem. Round, green and white, striped, fine flavor, a good keeper, and excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.

Alabama Sweets. Equal to Icing, Kleckley and Florida Favorite in luscious quality; long, dark green, continuous bearer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Kleckley Sweets. This is one of the finest-flavored melons grown. The flesh is beautiful bright red, and heart very large and meaty. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Mustard

Giant Southern Curled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

White. For flavoring. Lb. 40 cts.

Chinese. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Okra

White Velvet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Onions

White Bermuda. The finest onion grown, excellent flavor and an enormous yielder. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Mammoth Silver King. Standard white variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

Parsley

For flavoring and ornamenting dishes

Moss Curled. Elegant ornamental leaves. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.**Plain, or Single.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.**Peas****Early and Late.** Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75.**Peppers****Chinese Giant.** Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful, rich, glossy flesh and mild flavor all lead us to speak of this in words of commendation. Has few seeds, hence the genuine is necessarily high in price. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.**Bell, or Bull Nose.** Similar to Sweet Spanish, but large and very hot. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.**Large Sweet Spanish.** The large red variety, generally used for pickles. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.**Long Red Cayenne.** Pods long, slim, pointed, bright red, pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.**Ruby King.** Fruit bright red; very large, can be sliced like tomatoes and cucumbers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.**Small Chili Red.** Very hot. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.**Sweet Potatoes**

Write for prices on Potatoes and slips.

Pumpkins**Cushaw.** A large Pumpkin, weighing from 60 to 80 pounds; a good keeper and excellent for pies. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.**Tennessee Sweet Potato.** Of medium size, pear-shaped; color creamy white, lightly striped with green; flesh thick, fine grained, dry, brittle, and of excellent flavor. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.**Large Yellow.** Grows to large size and is adapted for cooking purposes and for feeding stock. The shape is irregular, some being round and others elongated or flattened. It is of deep, rich yellow color, fine grained and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 40 cts.**Radishes****EARLY AND LATE****Chartier, or Long Rose.** Second early; in color the greater length of the root is scarlet and pink, while the lower part is white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.**Round Black Spanish.** Similar to above except in form. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 7 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 75 cts.**Long Scarlet Short-Top.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.**Non Plus Ultra.** Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.**White-tipped Early Scarlet Turnip.** A fancy French variety; scarlet roots, with white tips. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.**White Icicle.** The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in spring, the Radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days; their long, slender form and pure white-paper**Vegetable Plants and Roots**

No orders shipped for less than \$1. Prices net; no discount. Plants must go by express

ASPARAGUS

This is one of the first and finest relishes that come to the table from the garden and it really requires very little trouble in cultivation. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

CABBAGE PLANTS

We grow and can furnish plants of nearly all the varieties quoted in this Catalogue. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100. After April 1, 40 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

TOMATO PLANTS

All the leading and popular varieties. 25c. per doz., \$1 per 100. After April 1, 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

RADISHES, continuedskin are most attractive when bunched for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.**Round China Rose.** The finest of round winter Radishes; a bright rose color; fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.**Salsify (Oyster Plant)****Sandwich Island.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.**Squashes****Early Bush Summer Crookneck.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.**White Bush Scallop.** The kind most commonly planted. Early and productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.**Tobacco****Big Oronoca.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.**Tomatoes****Acme.** A standard purple-fruited variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.**Beauty.** Well known; still a leading sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.**Dwarf Champion.** Erect, tree-shaped plant, producing very fine Tomatoes in great abundance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$2.75.**Yellow Plum, or Pear.** For pickling and preserves. Fruit uniformly oval, lemon-colored and smooth-skinned. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.**Large Round Yellow** (Golden Trophy). Firm, yellow flesh, with a clear, semi-transparent, yellow skin. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.**Spark's Earliana.** The most perfect of all Tomatoes; of large, uniform size and beautiful red color; quality almost beyond praise; ripens, thoroughly all over, the stem-end coloring up perfectly; almost seedless and as solid as beefsteak; most vigorous grower; a prodigious bearer, continuing until frost. Succeeds everywhere. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.**Dwarf Aristocrat.** (New.) Resembles Dwarf Champion in habit of growth, but has beautiful rich, glossy red fruit. Desirable for forcing or growing outside for early market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., lb. \$2.75.**Turnips**

We can furnish most of the leading varieties.

Early White Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.**Purple-top Strap-leaved.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.**Purple-Top White Globe.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.**Pomeranian White Globe.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.**Amber Globe.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts. lb. 50 cts.**Seven Top.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.**Improved Rutabaga.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.**SWEET POTATO PLANTS**

Prices on application.

HORSE-RADISH ROOTS

Small roots, 25 cts. per doz.

PEPPER, EGGPLANT and SAGE

Pot-grown, 50 cts. per doz.

RHUBARB ROOTS

10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

MINT

Large field-grown clumps. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Herbs, Sweet, Pot and Medicinal

Anise, Basil (Sweet), Caraway, Coriander, Cress, Dill, Hoarhound, Hyssop, Lavender, Marjoram (Sweet), Sage, Thyme. Each, 5 cts. per packet.

Grass and Clover Seeds

WHITE CLOVER. Largely used in making "lawn" mixtures, and is highly esteemed as forage for bees. 60 lbs. to the bus. Lb. 40 cts. (by mail, 50 cts.).

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. For pasture and lawns. Lb. 40 cts., free by mail; \$3 per bus., by express only.

RED-TOP GRASS. Valuable for moist soil; 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 20 cts., free by mail; \$1.50 per bus., by express only.

ORCHARD GRASS. Extremely hardy; one of the earliest to start in the spring. Sow in spring or fall, 1½ to 2 bus. per acre. Lb. 30 cts., free by mail; \$2.50 per bus., by express only.

BERMUDA GRASS. Our best lawn grass, and also excellent for pasture. Should be sown in spring. 2 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 85 cts.

FANCY MIXED LAWN GRASS SEED. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness of a rural home than a well-kept lawn. The first requisite is good seed. For our Lawn Grass Mixture we use the best quality of the finest varieties of natural grasses, embracing such as are of neat growth, hardy, and best adapted to produce a permanent and fine turf. The quantity required to seed a lawn well should be from 1 to 1½ lbs. for about 300 square feet, or an area of 25 x 15 feet. Per lb., post-paid, 40 cts.; per bus. \$3.

ALFALFA. Per lb., by mail, 35 cts. Write for special prices on quantities.

Bermuda Grass Roots

The most beautiful lawns in the South are made with Bermuda Grass Sod. It is praised from Florida to Texas. With it a grassy carpet of unrivaled emerald may be produced in six weeks time, maintaining its verdure throughout the season. There is nothing more charming than a well-designed house surrounded by artistically treated grounds; and of the essential features of home grounds none is so important as a beautiful lawn—the rich, velvety green turf of the smooth, well-kept lawn being the heart and life of all. Is well suited for planting on terraces, railroad embankments and hillsides, thus preventing heavy rains from washing them out. Will withstand drought and exposure, thrive on shallow soils, and at the same time produce a rich velvety green turf throughout the season. This grass is not recommended for shady situations, but will thrive on the hottest and sunniest slopes. We offer clean roots of the genuine fine-leaved Bermuda Grass at the following prices. These roots may be cut into lengths of two to three inches and planted about three inches deep, when they will start to grow and produce a thick permanent sod in about six weeks time. ½ bus. sack (enough for 50 square feet), 75 cts.; 1-bus. sack (enough for 100 square feet), \$1.25; 3-bus. sack (enough for 300 square feet), \$2. Bermuda Grass Roots cannot be sent by mail. When more than a bushel is wanted we advise shipping by freight, purchasers in all cases paying transportation charges. Can be planted almost any time of the year.

Eucalyptus

On a visit to the lower Rio Grande Valley in January, 1909, the writer was astonished at the marvelous growth of the Eucalyptus at Kingsville, Raymondville, Mercedes, and other places scattered over a territory of several hundred miles of the southern part of Texas. It was very evident that this is the tree above all others to plant in this section of the country. The rapidity of its growth, its great size, its luxuriant foliage and handsome appearance, its adaptability to almost all soils and conditions, the usefulness of its wood, flowers and leaves, all combine to make it the most valuable tree that can be planted. The Eucalyptus came from Australia and from there have been carried to many parts of the earth having similar climate. More than 100 species are growing in California. Most of the species are rapid growers and attain a remarkable size. In fact they are the largest trees in the world, rivaling the famous big redwood trees of California. There are specimens growing in Australia 480 feet high. They have been known to grow 40 feet high from the seed in three years, and 100 feet high in eight years from the sprouts of seven-year-old trees. The California Bulletin on Eucalyptus gives a number of instances of rapid growth, but we will give only one here. Mr. Cory of Santa Paula, Ventura county, recorded growths of 124 feet in height and 3 feet in diameter at the base of the trees which were twelve years old. Texas cannot make such a showing, because there are no old trees here, but trees that have been set out the last three or four years prove that they may be grown with eminent success. There are trees of the *Eucalyptus rostrata* at Rancho de la Parra, near Sarita, Texas, six years old, that are 60 feet high and 16 inches in diameter 2 feet from the ground.

The Eucalyptus probably serve more useful purposes than the trees of any other genus grown on the globe, except, possibly, the various palms. Their uses are very diverse. As they grow, they serve as a forest cover to mountains, hills, plains, and swamps, as windbreaks, and as shade trees. While growing, they are also the source of many gums and resins, and of honey. When cut, they furnish valuable timber, excellent fuel, and a very useful oil. Besides all this, many of them are ornamental, and they have the reputation of improving the climate of the region in which they grow. Being hardwood trees, they serve the useful purposes that hardwood trees ordinarily serve, and besides furnish many useful products similar to those obtained from a variety of other trees, and from shrubs and herbs. This great variety of uses is made available, in regions where they have but recently been introduced, by reason of their very rapid growth, it being possible to enjoy many of their uses while the trees are still standing, and to obtain from them many useful products within a very few years after planting.

For street, lawn and park planting their beauty and rapid growth and freedom from disease, commend them above every other tree. As a forest tree for timber and fuel there is nothing to compare with them. When cut down they sprout again from the stump, and in a few years are large trees again. The wood is hard and excellent for fuel, lumber, posts, piles, furniture, wagons, etc. As windbreaks they are the fastest growers known and being true evergreens they are useful winter and summer. They do not seem to sap the ground around them, and oranges and other trees planted near them thrive and bear as well as they do in any other part of the field.

Why they have not been grown more extensively in Texas. It is only within the last three or four years that they have been planted successfully in Texas. Many years ago we experimented with them but dropped them because they were too tender. As stated above there are more than 100 species cultivated in the United States. Some will not stand any frost whatever, while some will resist a temperature of 10° or 15° Fahr., and some varieties cannot stand the extreme hot dry summer temperature. The Blue Gum or *Eucalyptus globulus*, will not stand any frost nor extremely hot weather. Yet this is the variety that is most generally planted in California and Mexico, and this is the variety we experimented with years ago, and the kind that has been used almost exclusively for experimental purposes for the last twenty-five years. As a result they have nearly all sooner or later been killed. But since the introduction of *Eucalyptus rostrata*, *E. Rudis* and a few other very hardy

EUCALYPTUS, continued

kinds, that will stand 15° to 20° of frost and our hottest summers, the success of Eucalyptus culture in Texas seems assured. They cannot be grown in the nursery row, and dug and transplanted like other trees. If the roots are broken the tree will not live. They have to be grown from seed, transplanted into flats and then planted out as little plants only a few inches high and watered, protected and nursed for a week or two till the young plant becomes established. Then it grows rapidly. This process is a little too slow and troublesome for the average planter, though is the cheapest where large plantings are to be made. The quickest, surest and easiest way is to use plants that are pot-grown, thus moving the tree with all the root with absolute safety. When handled in this way there is virtually no loss, and the young trees start to growing almost at once. They will grow 8 to 12 feet the first season, and after that, sometimes grow as high as 40 feet before they have been planted three years. They will flourish in a dry country without irrigation, but when irrigated they grow much faster.

Where the Eucalyptus can be grown. The hardier kinds may be planted successfully all over that vast territory south of Beaumont, Houston, San Antonio and all up the Rio Grande valley perhaps as far west as El Paso. The line of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Beaumont to El Paso, very nearly marks the northern limits at which they can be grown safely, yet we would advise our friends living 100 miles or so north of this line to experiment with a few trees. If planted in the spring and protected slightly the following winter, the trees will attain such a size by the second winter that they can resist more cold. If frozen to the ground, they will spring up again and make an astonishing growth. Even in this way they are interesting and handsome and worthy of a place in any collection. Prices 10 to 12 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 15 to 18 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$22.50 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100. Special prices on large lots. Prices f.o.b. Fort Worth. All our plants are pot-grown.

Sub-Tropical Department

Since Satsuma orange growing has proved such a success over such a wide territory, it has stimulated the planting of other sub-tropical fruits and plants, and to meet this growing demand of our customers in South Texas, Mexico, etc., we are offering the following list as being the ones most likely to succeed. The successful growing of oranges, lemons, grape fruits, kumquats, etc., much farther north than formerly is due to their being budded on the trifoliolate orange roots, which are extremely hardy and will resist a temperature of 10° to 15° below zero. It is deciduous and becomes dormant in winter, thus causing whatever tree may be growing upon it to rest in winter, thus becoming dormant, and capable of resisting very cold weather. Even if an unusually severe winter should kill the tops of the orange trees, they may be saved by banking up dirt around the stem of the tree or covering the stems with cornstalks, etc. The late G. A. McKee, of Cherokee county, Texas, had a Satsuma orange tree thus protected that survived the blizzard of 1899 when it was 10° below zero. It grew out from the stem and soon became a bearing tree again. Our Satsuma trees in the open field in Fort Worth have stood the extreme drought and heat of 1909 without injury. Hence on account of its ability to stand such extremes of heat, drought and cold, we do not hesitate to recommend its planting in an experimental way as far north as Fort Worth. But all through the coast country, from Beaumont to San Antonio and south, it can doubtless be planted with perfect success. The large number of profitable bearing orchards and the thousands of acres that are being planted in the coast country and the lower Rio Grande valley, seem to warrant the belief that in a few years South Texas will become a successful rival of California in the growing of citrus fruits. Texas ripens her crop, a month or more ahead of California and is several days nearer the markets of the east.

Orange

Satsuma. This is the only variety we offer, as it is the only one that so far has proved itself to be hardy and prolific over a large area of Texas. Fruit of medium size, flattened, color reddish orange; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious. It is an early orange that ripens up sweet and good. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

Pomelo (Grape Fruit)

Tree similar to the orange in appearance, an early and abundant bearer. There is a growing demand for the fruit, and it promises to be a profitable tree to grow. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Lemons

Kennedy. A native of South Texas, hardy and well adapted to that section, best flavored and most prolific lemons in existence. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Villa Franca. The well-known Messina lemon of commerce. Medium size, smooth skin, very juicy high flavor; prolific. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Ponderosa. On a plant 6 feet high, no less than 89 of these ponderous Lemons were growing at one time. The tree was blooming, and also held fruit in all stages of development, from the size of a pea up to the ripe fruit, showing it to be truly everbearing. Fruit has been taken from this tree weighing over four pounds. It is the juiciest of all lemons; makes delicious lemonade, and for culinary purposes cannot be excelled. Thrifty young plants, on their own roots, suitable for pot culture or for open ground. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; large plants budded on citrus trifoliata \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Magnolia fuscata

Makes a large shrub or small tree. Has bright glossy evergreen foliage and produces in early spring an abundance of brownish yellow flowers, of a delightful banana fragrance. Large plants, 75 cts. each.

Kumquats (Sometimes called the Kin Kan Orange)

Tree of dwarfish habit, beautiful compact head; fine foliage, when in fruit very handsome. Fruits in clusters; is eaten from the hand without removing the skin; fine and much sought after for jams, preserves and pickles. It is as yet comparatively scarce, and fancy prices are obtained for it when gathered in clusters and shipped to northern markets about Christmas time. Fine trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Loquats

(Japan Medlar, sometimes erroneously called Japan Plum)

The Loquat is not only a beautiful evergreen, but also a valuable fruit. Tree blossoms in the fall, and ripens its fruit in February. Flowers white, in spike; fruit size of Wild Goose Plum; oblong; bright yellow; sub-acid, good. Tree quite ornamental. \$1 each.

Camphor Tree

A highly ornamental broad-leaf evergreen tree, that should be planted for shade from Central Texas and south. This is the tree that produces the camphor gum of commerce, but aside from this, its beauty and thriftiness entitle it to a place in any collection. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Japan Tea Plant

Plants from which the tea of commerce is produced. Thrives throughout the cotton belt. Hardy, and needs but little care; beautiful, dark green foliage; compact growth; flowers quite showy. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Olea fragrans (Tea, or Sweet Olive)

The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." Strong plants, 75c. each.

Poultry Supplies, Etc.

Baker's Poultry Panacea. A guaranteed cure for sorehead, roup and cholera. Some seasons sorehead is the most destructive disease among poultry. A few applications of Panacea will cure the very worst case. It will also prevent roup and cholera, by simply using it in the drinking-water. 25 cts. per bottle, 6 bottles for \$1.25; can go only by express.

Baker's Poultry Panacea Tablets can be sent anywhere in the world by mail. One box of Panacea Tablets is equal to a bottle of liquid Panacea. 25 cts. per box, 6 boxes for \$1.25, by mail, postpaid.

Noxomite Lice and Mite Powder. The finest powder for extermination of vermin on poultry. It is the only powder which is put up in tin cans, thereby holding strength for any length of time. ½ lb. cans, 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts.; lb. cans, 40 cts., by mail, 60 cts.; 2-lb. cans 60 cts.

Noxomite Lice Plant. One of the finest liquids we have ever seen for the extermination of all vermin on poultry; also used to good advantage on cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc. With a 5-gallon can of this we send free a Lowell sprayer. Qt. 35 cts., ½ gal. 60 cts., gal. \$1, 5 gals. \$4.25.

Cornell's Lice Paint. Qt. 35 cts., ½ gal. 60 cts., gal. \$1, 5 gals. \$4.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

Conkey Roup Cure. Large size, \$1; small 50 cts.
Conkey's Gape Cure. 50 cts.
Conkey's Cholera Cure. 50 cts.
Conkey's Limber Neck Cure. 50 cts., postpaid.
Conkey's Lice Powder. 10 cts. and 25 cts.
Conkey's Lice Liquid. Qt. 35c., 2 qts. 60c., gal. \$1.
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment. Oz. 10 cts., 3 ozs. 25 cts.
Conkey's Healing Salve. 50 cts. per box, postpaid.
Conkey's Egg-Producer. 25 cts.
Conkey's Taraline. Disinfectant. Pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., gal. \$1.50.
Conkey's Fly-Knocker. Qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., gal. \$1.25.

Send a two-cent stamp for postage for book on poultry diseases. Free.

Crescent Poultry Food. 25 cts. and 50 cts.
Crescent Stock Food. 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1. Large pail, \$3.

Crescent Antiseptic. For cuts, burns, bruises, etc. 50 cts. per bottle; small size, 25 cts.

GEO. H. LEE CO. POULTRY AND STOCK REMEDIES

Lee's Germozone. For sorehead and roup. 50 cts. (by express only.)
Lee's Lice Killer. ½ gal., 60 cts., gal. \$1.
Lee's Insect Powder. 25 cts.
Lee's Stock Tonic. 50 cts.
Lee's Best Conditioner (Stock). 25 cts.
Lee's Flyo-Curo. Qt. 35 cts., ½ gal. 60 cts.
Lee's Worm Powder. 25 cts.
International Stock Food. 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.
International Poultry Food. 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

PRATT'S POULTRY AND STOCK REMEDIES

Pratt's Animal Regulator. 25c., 50c., 75c., \$2.50.
Pratt's Poultry Food. 25 cts., 60 cts., \$1.35.
Pratt's Veterinary Colic Cure. 50 cts.
Pratt's Lice Powder. 25 cts.
Pratt's Worm Powder. 25 cts.
Security Poultry Food. 25 cts. and 50 cts.
Security Stock Food. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Sprayers

Just the thing for use in exterminating potato bugs, tobacco, tomato and cabbage worms, and all plant insects; also for killing lice in poultry-houses. They are light, strong, compact and well made. We recommend them for applying lice paint, oil and other liquid insecticides.

Brass. \$1.25.
Lee's Section Sprayer. Will spray up just as well as down or straight. 85 cts.

The Lowell Glass Sprayer. Has a glass tank, thereby avoiding rust and leakage. Any quart-jar will fit it. \$1.

Meyer's Sprayer. Tin. 65 cts.

Cornell Trap Nest. \$1.75.

Aluminum Leg Bands. 20 cts. per doz.

Cypher's Incubator Thermometers. 60 cts.

Cypher's Brooder Thermometers. 45 cts.

Sunflower Seed. For parrots and poultry. Lb. 10c. by mail, 20 cts.; by express, 10 lbs. 90 cts.

Canary Seed. Lb. 10 cts.; by mail, 20 cts.

Hemp Seed. Lb. 10 cts.; by mail, 20 cts.

Rape Seed. Lb. 10 cts.; by mail, 20 cts.

Mixed Bird Seed. Lb. 10 cts.; by mail, 20 cts.; by express, 10 lbs. of the above, 75 cts.

Crushed Oyster Shells. 8 lbs. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$2.

Mica Crystal Grit. 8 lbs. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$2.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a powerful agent for the destruction of bugs and insects. One or two applications will rid plants of the pests. Animals may be washed with same solution that is used for plants, or a lather may be made and applied with hand or sponge. Full directions with each cake.

Destroys cabbage-, squash- and potato-bugs, currant, worms, lice greenfly, mealy-bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects indoors and out-of-doors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit trees, and vines. Produces luxuriant roses if bushes are sprayed liberally before blooming time.

3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons prepared solution. 10 cts. Mailed, postpaid, for 13 cts.

8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons prepared solution. 20 cts. Mailed, postpaid, for 28 cts.

10-lb. cake makes 80 gallons prepared solution By express, \$3.

Free with every order, "The Window Garden," a booklet by Eben E. Rexford, giving valuable information on the cultivation of plants and the extermination of insects.

Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets

A new, scientific, odorless, concentrated fertilizer; takes the place of liquid manure. Keeps troublesome bugs from the soil; non-poisonous, uninjurious and clean to handle; economical to use; quickly starts plants into a healthy, vigorous growth and abundant bloom. Trial package, sufficient for 10 plants for 3 months, 10 cts.; large package, sufficient for 35 plants, for 3 months 25 cts., postpaid.

Bowkers Plant Food

Full directions with each package. 25 cts., by mail, 30 cts.

Garden Conveniences

Flower Pots. These are carefully packed in barrels, and delivered to the freight or express office and receipted for; they are then at purchaser's risk.

4-inch, per dozen.....	\$0 35
5-inch, per dozen.....	50
6-inch, per dozen.....	75
7-inch, per dozen.....	1 10
8-inch, 15 cts. each; per dozen.....	1 40
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